The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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LEGAL.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. In chancery. John N. Denison and John W. Brooks vs. The Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company, and also Charles I. Bowditch, William G. Weld, and C. J. Morrill, on their intervention. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree and supplemental order of said Court, entered of record in said cause, the former on the 4th of December, 1877, and the latter on the 1st of July, 1878, I, Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said Court, and as such Master, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 28th day of August, 1878, at the front door of the building now used by said Court as a Court-House, known as the Republic Life Building, numbers 157 to 163 LaSalle street, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will sell, as directed in said decree and order, at public auction to the highest and best bidder therefor, subject, however, to the lien of a prior trust-mortgage by said Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company to secure six hundred thousand dollars of bonds now outstanding and mentioned in said decree, and also subject to redemption as provided by the laws of the State of Illinois, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said decree and particularly described as follows, to-wit: All the railroad of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company made or to be made, extending from Joliet, in the County of Will, to Foreston, in the County of Ogle, in said State of Illinois, including right-of-way therefor, road-bed, superstructure, iron, ties, chairs, splices, bolts, nuts, spikes, all the lands and depot grounds, station-houses, depots, viaducts, bridges, timber, and materials, and property purchased for the construction of said railroad, and all the engines, tenders, cars, and machinery, all kinds of rolling stock owned by said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company acquired for or to be used upon said railroad, and all the franchises and rights of the said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company relating thereto, and all property acquired by virtue thereof, including side-tracks, turn-outs, machine-shops, tools, implements, and personal property used on or along the line of said railroad, and all property acquired by said Company since the execution of said mortgage in and relating to said railroad, together with all and singular the tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said Chicago & Iowa Railroad Company of, in, and to the same, and all other property, rights, and franchises, and things whatsoever which were intended to be conveyed by said mortgage now in the hands or under the control or authority of the Receiver appointed in this cause, and all property acquired by purchase or otherwise by said Receiver during the pendency of this suit for use in connection with said railroad, and which shall be at the time of said sale in his possession, or to which he shall be entitled; together as one entire property, and not in separate parcels. Unpaid bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage foreclosed in said cause may be received by the Master from the purchaser in lieu of cash in part payment of the purchase-money in the manner, to the extent, and upon the terms authorized by the said decree, and for the character and terms of sale, and time and mode of payment, reference is had to said decree and said order of record in said cause in said Court.

July 27, 1878. HENRY W. BISHOP,
Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Iron Beams.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., July 31, 1878.

Sealed Proposals, to be opened at 10 a. m. Aug. 30, 1878, are hereby invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, about 1,643,000 pounds of 15-inch wrought iron I beams, to weigh 200 pounds per yard; about 754,000 pounds of 12 or 12¼ inch wrought iron I beams, to weigh 125 pounds per yard, and 8,100 pounds of angle-pieces, 3½ inches by 3½ inches by 3⅛ inches.

The beams must be straight, out of wind, cut square at the ends, free from flaws, blisters, and ragged edges, and contain good iron, and the bid should be accompanied by the manufacturer's published tables or formula giving the guaranteed strength and stiffness of beams.

Nearly all the beams will be required in lengths of from 16 to 20 feet, and two-thirds of them in such exact lengths that they must be cut cold.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the outside "Proposals to furnish Beams." The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract and to give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

About one-fifth of the beams must be delivered within two months, and the remainder within five months of the date of contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed satisfactory.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

Engineer's Office, New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

PUEBLO, Col., July 11, 1878.

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Aug. 15, 1878, for the graduation, masonry, and track-laying on 113 miles of the New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad from Willow Springs to Las Vegas, New Mexico,—all work to be completed not later than March 1, 1879.

Profiles and estimates will be on exhibition at Pueblo and Trinidad on and after Aug. 1, 1878.

Specifications, conditions, and forms for bids may be had on application to this office by letter or in person.

A good bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract and the protection of the Company.

A. A. ROBINSON, Chief Engineer.

Approved: GENERAL MANAGER.

Improvement of Duluth Harbor.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. A., ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3, 1878.

Duplicate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Aug. 23, 1878, for dredging the inside harbor of Duluth, Minn.

For all information apply at St. Paul, Minn., to CHARLES J. ALLEN, Captain of Engineers.

Improvement of Minnesota River.

ENGINEER OFFICE, U. S. A., ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 1, 1878.

Duplicate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Aug. 31, 1878, for the removal of snags, etc., from the Minnesota River. For all information apply at St. Paul, Minn., to CHARLES J. ALLEN, Captain of Engineers.

Proposals for Dredging at Chicago Harbor, Ill.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ROOM 25 HONORE BUILDING, CHICAGO, July 31, 1878.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1878, for Dredging at Chicago Harbor, Ill.

For blanks for proposals and all information apply at this office. G. J. LYDECKER, Captain of Engineers.

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John E. Owens, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Woman's Hospital Medical College.
A. Reeves Jackson, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Women, Rush Medical College.
S. A. McWilliams, M. D., Lecturer on General Diagnosis, Chicago Medical College.
F. L. Wadsworth, M. D., adjunct Professor Physiology, Rush Medical College.
Truman W. Miller, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Marine Hospital.
A. E. Small, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice; George A. Hall, M. D.; S. P. Hedges, M. D., Hahnemann Medical College.
J. S. Mitchell, M. D., Chicago Homeopathic College.
Prof. David Swing, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Unity Church; the Rev. H. W. Thomas, Centenary M. E. Church; Clinton Locke, Rector Grace Church; Edward Sullivan, Rector Trinity Church; Charles Edward Cheney, Bishop Reformed Episcopal Church and Rector of Christ Church; the Rev. W. H. Ryder, St. Paul's Universalist Church; the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, First Congregational Church; the Rev. Arthur Little, New England Church.
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Letters of inquiry must inclose stamp for reply.

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All Great Artists use them and recommend them.
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TILL SEPT. 1, NEXT.
ELY & CO., Tailors,
Are selling Garments which, for ARTISTIC MERIT, INTRINSIC VALUE, and LOW PRICE combined, are unsurpassed on this continent.
CHOICE CASSIMERE TROUSERS, $10 and upwards.
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ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS of this popular and flourishing institution will be at their office, Room 12 Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago, EVERY DAY from 2 to 3 p. m., where he will be happy to confer with parents who desire to place their sons in a school where they will receive a first-class education combined with thorough discipline, physical development, and all the advantages of a Christian home.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT CHESTER, PA.
COL. THEO. HYATT, the President of this flourishing Academy, will be at the Tremont House in Chicago on Wednesday, Aug. 7, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 12 m., and invites his patrons and others who desire to secure a first-class institution for the education of their sons to call upon him on professional business.

RACINE COLLEGE.
Racine College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School, which prepares Boys for College or business. Thorough intellectual training is combined with true discipline, religious care, and high culture. The College and Grammar School open Sept. 5. Boys from 10 years old and upwards received in the Grammar School. For further information apply to Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

JENNINGS SEMINARY, AURORA, ILL.
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See full advertisement in next Saturday's issue of the Tribune. MARTIN E. CADY, Principal.

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Capital, $100,000,
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135 to 141 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

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LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
BANKER, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Is buying and selling Government Bonds, Cook County Orders, City Scrip, Contractors' Vouchers, and selling Exchange on London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg.

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POLITICAL.

Testimony Regarding Tilden's Timidity in the Crisis of 1876.

Democrats Who Looked for a Leader Disgusted at His Indecision.

Eastern Press Comments on Kearney's Faneuil Hall Harangue.

Louisiana Democrats Very Soft on the Currency Question.

Senator McDonald, of Indiana, Defines His Position in a Speech.

Aspect of Congressional Affairs in the Dubuque District of Iowa.

Bitterness with Which a Ring of Politicians Oppose a Popular Candidate.

Correction of Erroneous Statements Regarding Mr. Littlejohn, of Wisconsin.

TILDEN'S INDECISION.

REPLY TO MANTON MARBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The Baltimore *Sun* has a statement from Washington, understood to be from an unquestionable Democratic authority, taking sharp issue with Manton Marble's declaration about Tilden, and asserting that they will excite surprise in many quarters and lead to angry controversy. The following extracts indicate its character:

It is well known that Mr. Tilden invited some of the leading Democrats to visit New York in November, 1877, on the eve of the meeting of Congress. They went there expecting to find some plan of action either matured or prepared for consideration. To their astonishment, Mr. Tilden had no definite or indefinite proposition to offer, and no plan of any kind appeared to be formed in his mind. He had a vague hope that Mr. Conkling, Gen. Butler, Mr. Drexel, and others, from their position in the Republican party, or their personal relations with Gen. Grant, would be able to exert such an influence at Washington as to prevent the consummation of the conspiracy in Congress. At that time he certainly did not suggest any mode of uniform Democratic action or of confronting the Republican leaders with a settled and positive programme of policy which would draw the line distinctly between the two parties and enable public sentiment to crystallize on one or the other. Congress met on the 4th of December, and from that time forward, until the Joint Committee reported the bill in the middle of January, it was found to be wholly impracticable to get any clear understanding of Mr. Tilden's views and wishes. Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives visited New York to confer with him on the subject in order to assure perfect co-operation between the party in Congress and the President-elect. Some of them went as informal committees, and remained several days in conference without reaching any conclusion whatever. They returned to Washington no wiser than they went away, uniformly reporting that they found Mr. Tilden unsettled in judgment as to any measure of his own, and equally uncertain between the various modes and alternatives suggested by his visitors. If, therefore, as Mr. Marble states, it is no secret now that upon this issue to resist the count of the Electoral vote by the President of the Senate, Mr. Tilden counseled many of his friends in the leadership of the House who visited in New York during the Christmas holidays not only to stand but to force debate first in the House, then in the Senate, he concealed that counsel from several leading members who are still living and can speak for themselves. Mr. Tilden, the chosen leader of the party, gave no sign. Had he lifted his finger or in any way positively indicated a purpose, he would have been followed to any extremity. He had his own chosen agents in Washington speaking for him and acting a part that seemed to shift with every changing scene. Col. Pelton, his nephew, and a strong following were established at the Arlington from the beginning of the session, and managed the matter so as not to win any special applause. The Electoral bill was the offspring, legitimate or otherwise, of this hesitancy and doubt. The responsibility for it is easily fixed. The paper now put forth by Mr. Marble is interesting and well written, and furnishes some details not heretofore made public, but all efforts of the personal friends of Mr. Tilden cannot weaken the indisputable fact that to his own indecision was greatly due to his loss of the Presidency. Only a few days before the adjournment of the last session of Congress some correspondent had a private conversation on the very subject with Senator Bayard. In the conversation alluded to, Mr. Bayard said that he had gone to New York for the purpose of obtaining his views, as he believed the Democrats in Congress should be guided by his wishes. Mr. Tilden's talk was all generalities. He had much to say of trusting to public sentiment, but proposed no practical plan.

KEARNEY.

WHAT THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY ABOUT HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—The *Herald* editorially says: "Kearney disappoints us. He has not yet learned the difference between scolding and reasoning. Moreover, he is too full of himself, and his friends ought to tell him this is always sign of weakness. We recommend to Kearney the advice which it is said Wendell Phillips once gave to an energetic young speaker: 'Never call a man a liar,' he said. 'Prove he is one; that is ten times as effective.' Kearney's plan of campaign has the merit of simplicity. 'Pool your issues,' he said. 'Drop all questions on which you can never agree, but pool all your issues in one pool.' That is really what the Kearney party did in California, and, of course, forced their opponents to do the same, with the following noteworthy result: Of the 152 members the Kearney men elected 51, and their opponents 101."

The *Times* editorial says: "Kearney, speaking in Faneuil Hall last night, fairly outdid his great exemplar, Butler, in blackguardism and vituperation. Although Butler has received the California agitator with some hesitation, Kearney determined to be his friend and admirer, and last night he saluted him as a man who is lesser than *Macbeth*, yet greater; the fiery Rupert of debate, white-plumed Navarre of the rostrum, the gallant, gifted, glorious Butler! This is little too soaring for the genuine utterance of the 'Sand-lot orator,' and suggests the hand of a friendly reporter of the Pacific Coast. But when the speaker said he wished he was rich enough 'to hire Beecher to knock the bottom out of hell,' the real Kearney was manifest, and there is no mistaking the man who says in Faneuil Hall that he is opposed to 'lecherous, thieving bondholders and railroad robbers.' It was as the disciple of Butler, too, that the speaker declared that the newspapers, from the earliest days of printing, have been in the interest of cutthroats, political bilks, daylight thieves, and midnight assassins. This would be called vigorous language, even in California; certainly more appropriate to Kearney, and more characteristic in Butler's service, than any foolish nonsense about white-plumed Navarres and fiery Ruperts."

RESOLUTIONS AT THE BOSTON MEETING.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—The following resolutions were adopted at the Kearney meeting last night:

WHEREAS, This Republic, instituted for the avowed purpose of advancing and conserving the interests of the masses has been reduced to a plutocracy that employs the Republican and Democratic parties in the perfidious work of establishing thieving monopolies and class privileges that sap the blood of the national industries so that it can be lapped up by the vampires of capital; and,

WHEREAS, All laws enacted that are not in the direct interests of the producing and laboring classes are a crime against the spirit and prosperity of this Republic, for which the legislator should be branded with the infamy of criminal imprisonment; and

WHEREAS, Infamous, if not criminal, class legislation has been heaped upon the industries of the nation by political parties until the burden has become a torture of the masses, from which there is no escape, except by uniting the mutual interests of the producing and laboring people of all classes in such political action as will give them their rightful control of the State and National legislation—privileges of which they have been plundered—and thereby restore this Government to the just and lofty purposes for which it was instituted by the patriot fathers; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall assembled, that it is in the highest and truest interests of all the industrial classes in New England that they extend a hearty, cordial, and united support to Dennis Kearney, the great and efficient apostle of the laboring classes of California, who comes among them for the noble purpose of uniting them, as he has united their brothers in his own State, in that political action which is necessary to restore this Government to the just and humane principles for which it was instituted, so that the prosperity of this people may be recalled and firmly established.

LOUISIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—The *Times'* Baton Rouge special says that R. L. Gibson was renominated for Congress in the First and Robertson in the Sixth District.

The platform recommends the levee system; calls for aid to the Pacific Railroad and Brazilian Steamship Line; indorses the Nicholls Government; indorses the State Funding law; approves the fraud investigation by the Federal House; favors the next Legislature calling a Constitutional Convention; asserts that the interest of the industrial wealth-producing classes is of paramount interest to the people of the United States; those whose labor and enterprise produce wealth should be secured in its enjoyment; expresses sympathy for the laboring classes who have been thrown out of employment by a ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican party, and pledges the Democratic party to reform these wrongs upon its ascendency to power.

Resolved, That the Louisiana Democracy demands that the National Banking system should be abolished and the National Bank notes retired, and in lieu thereof that the Government of the United States should issue an equal amount of Treasury notes, commonly known as greenbacks, and we also demand the unconditional repeal of the laws imposing a tax upon the circulation of State banks. We demand also the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and are unalterably opposed to the ruinous policy pursued by the Republican party, whereby the volume of currency has been contracted far below the business requirements of the country, and failures, depression of business, scarcity of labor, and pauper wages have been entailed; that it is the sense of this Convention that all bonds and obligations of the National Government shall be paid in legal-tender greenback notes of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided in the original law under which they were issued. We further demand the repeal of all laws passed subsequent to the original law creating the public debt, by which obligations of contract have been made more onerous.

Four delegates from the Tenth Ward, Orleans, who offered to sell their votes, were expelled from the Convention.

After fifty-seven unsuccessful ballots for State Treasurer, the Convention, at 11:30, adjourned until to-morrow.

In the first ballot Burke received 132; Moncure, 184½; Richardson, 93¼; Blank, 5. Necessary to a choice, 208.

In the last ballot Burke received 145; Moncure, 154; Richardson, 71; Taylor, 41.

INDIANA.

SENATOR M'DONALD ON THE STUMP.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 6.—Senator McDonald opened the campaign here to-night to a large audience. Speaking of the financial question he said his views were the same as a few years ago, that a specie basis is the normal financial condition of every commercial country, because specie in some manner forms the standard of value. If we have no trade or commerce it would not matter what medium of exchange was adopted between ourselves, but we are a commercial nation and people, and it is necessary to have our standard value approximate the standard value in other countries. We cannot afford to use a currency in disregard of the world's currency. A nation that had departed from this rule must lose its position unless it returns to specie payment as soon as practicable. The close of the War ended the necessity for extravagant expenditure. A speedy reaction set in, and the difference between gold and paper was considerably reduced, but there came a time when the process of closing the gap became more difficult. For this reason we have nearly $700,000,000 of paper circulation, and only about $160,000,000 of specie in the Treasury, and the attempt to reduce the volume of paper currency too suddenly would break down the industrial interests of the country. Upon this account I voted in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act. I preferred to wait until the legitimate business of the country should enable us to grow out of the dilemma, keeping constantly in view the fact that we are out of our true position as a commercial people until there should be no longer any difference between a gold dollar and a paper one.

I don't consider the question of our currency settled until specie payment shall be resumed. As a Democrat I even looked on such moneyed institutions as National Banks existing under the authority of the Federal Government as dangerous engines of political power, and do not feel willing to see the system perpetuated for any supposed advantage that may spring from it. In addition to this, the perpetuation of the National Banking system we now have renders it necessary to have a perpetual national debt. I am anxious to see the National Banks of this country in a sure and certain process of liquidation. I cannot believe that Congress possesses the power to coin money out of paper, yet I believe in the fullest manner in the right of the Government to use her credit in the form of Treasury notes to any extent her creditors will receive them, and that the people may use them among themselves as a circulating medium, and while the Government is carrying so large a debt I see no reason why she should not as far as possible relieve the people of the burden of the debt as to interest by the free issue of the Treasury note, and thus lighten the burden of the Government, and at the same time furnish a safe circulating medium for the people.

IOWA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 6.—The Greenbackers' Judicial Convention of this district (the Seventh) met at DeWitt, Clinton County, this afternoon, and nominated F. M. Fort, of Maquoketa, for District Judge, and D. C. Cloud, of Muscatine, for District Attorney. The Democrats of the district show no disposition of indorsing the Greenback nominations.

CLINTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ia., Aug. 6.—The Greenbackers in Convention at DeWitt to-day nominated F. M. Fort, of Maquoketa, for District Judge; D. C. Cloud, of Muscatine, for District Attorney. The County Convention nominated G. W. King for Supervisor, Henry Muhs for Clerk, and John Coleman for Recorder; all Republicans.

THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 5.—In a previous communication the writer outlined the efforts of the Third District "Ring" to defeat the nomination of Dubuque County's candidate. Reference to the letter will disclose the intimation that Senator Allison countenances this antagonism. Unquestionably this is not true. The implied inference that the Senator is abetting, tacitly or otherwise, the opposition to Mr. Cooley is not justified by the facts. It is true that the faction opposing the latter are the former's friends, nevertheless the responsibility rests not with him (Allison), but with the politicians controlling the Ring. Incidentally it may be well to mention that Iowa's senior Senator is the leading statesman and representative from the Northwest at Washington. His record as a consistent exponent of beneficial national legislation is beyond reproach. The esteem in which he is held by his constituents is evidenced by his unanimous re-election to the Senate.

The Congressional fight daily increases in intense bitterness, superinduced by the disreputable contest waged and puerile venom displayed by political hucksters in attempting to defeat a generally-popular candidate. The exceedingly reprehensible features of this contest are the methods employed and dissensions incurred among Republicans, thereby endangering party success. Personal jealousies should certainly not be permitted to figure in the selection of candidates for Congress, in view of the necessity of determined harmonious action to secure control of the next House of Representatives. Naturally, discord in the Republican ranks anywhere will tend to dismemberment of the party, and eventually will prove disastrous. Consequently, the experiment of defeating a candidate to satisfy the personal malice of any particular faction is hazardous in the extreme, and should be well considered before consummated.

Outside of his own constituency the Hon. William G. Donnan has developed no particular strength beyond probably securing a few scattering delegates. The prospects of his nomination are in any event very remote. The Hon. Thomas Updegraff, of Clayton County, possesses the most strength, and is Mr. Cooley's most formidable opponent at the present stage of the contest. The delegation from his county has been instructed to unanimously further his candidacy. The uncertainty usually surrounding political affairs make it extremely difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to what will be the result in this instance. If not nominated at the first ballot, Mr. Cooley will at least lack but a few votes of being successful, and will probably be nominated at the second or third ballot. Although improbable, there is a possibility that a combination may be effected that will result in the nomination of some unexpectedly fortunate individual.

At the Convention at McGregor, Aug. 20, if the struggle is a protracted one, will be witnessed the hottest, bitterest contest ever waged. The combined effect of these unfavorable circumstances will decidedly jeopardize party success in this Congressional District. The assumed apathy among the Democracy is but a thin disguise for the alertness with which every Republican blunder is noted, to be taken advantage of at the proper time. There is a dearth of aspiring gentlemen among them, as it is generally conceded that the Hon J. M. Griffith can, if he wishes, be their standard-bearer. Should the latter decline, the Hon. Fred O'Donnell, representative to the Legislature from this county, will be the available candidate, and will undoubtedly receive the nomination. H. A. S.

WISCONSIN.

THE HON. N. M. LITTLEJOHN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Aug. 5.—In Saturday's TRIBUNE your correspondent from Geneva, after giving the number of votes to be cast in the Convention of the First Congressional District, and the names of the two prominent candidates, to wit: the Hon. N. M. Littlejohn, of Whitewater, and the Hon. Charles G. Williams, of Janesville, then asserts that the Hon. N. M. Littlejohn was a supporter of Greeley in that Presidential campaign. It seems hard for one somewhat prejudiced to recognize the truth and the whole truth relative to these political contests. The many years of personal acquaintance with Mr. Littlejohn gives the right of denying the statement in toto. He, with many others, was not in sympathy with all the acts of the Administration during President Grant's first term, and thought, in order to secure the strength of the Republican party, some other man should be nominated for the Presidency. With these views he was not an ardent supporter of the Republican candidate. Neither did he do aught to advance the cause of the Greeley party. Since the organization of the Republican party Mr. Littlejohn has always worked for its interests. It has been reported in this district that Mr. Littlejohn could at best secure but a divided delegation to attend the Convention from his own town. Such absurd reports were dispelled last Saturday evening, for at the largest Republican caucus assembled in the past fifteen years the Hon. N. M. Littlejohn received the unanimous support, and Whitewater is the banner Republican town in this Congressional District. E. D. CONVERSE.

ILLINOIS.

DECATUR POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Democrats have nominated for Sheriff Hiram Ward, of Wheatland; for Coroner, John Dinneen, of Decatur. Republican nominations: For Sheriff, Martin Forstmyer; for Coroner, Frank W. Haines, both of Decatur. Prohibition nominations: Frank L. Wood for Sheriff and Dr. S. Cooper for Coroner. The Greenbackers are yet to hear from.

The Hon. S. M. Etter delivered an address before the Macon County Teachers' Institute last night.

The Republican Senatorial and Representative Conventions of the Twenty-ninth District will meet here on the 8th. W. C. Johns, of Decatur, has good backing for the Senatorship, and "Pash" Warner, of Clinton, comes in second.

PEORIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Republican County Convention, which met in this city to-day, was unusually well-attended and harmonious in action. The Hon. Washington Cockle and William Rowcliffe were nominated for the Legislature, Frank Hitchcock, Sheriff, and W. B. Goodwin, Coroner. The delegates to the Congressional Convention were uninstructed, but it seems to be pretty well understood that they will cast their vote for the Hon. Thomas A. Boyd, the present Representative, which will insure his nomination.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

The Greenback Convention at Yates City today nominated Alex McKeighan, of Fairview, for Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELAWARE DEMOCRACY.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated John W. Hall, of Kent County, for Governor, by acclamation. Martin, of Sussex County, was nominated for Congress. One resolution indorses the Delaware Senators and Representatives in Congress, and concludes as follows:

In accordance with the time-honored and constitutional faith of the Democratic party, we hold that the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States is gold and silver coin, or paper currency convertible into such coin at the will of the holder.

Other resolutions hold the Republican party responsible for the depressed condition of business, and vigorously denounce the conspiracy which, through corruption and fraud, gave the Electoral votes of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida to Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice-President, against the dearly-expressed will of the voters of these States, and declare the firm conviction that the refusal of the Republican members of the Electoral Commission to investigate the charges of fraud whereby the certificates of election were given to the Hayes Electors in said States was the violation of a public duty and betrayal of the trust reposed in them, and "We hereby indorse and approve the investigation constituted by the House of Representatives for the purpose of exposing to the whole country the means by which said frauds were perpetrated, and the will of the American people defeated in the election of their Chief Executive."

KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Yesterday's election in Kentucky was simply another evidence of the great strength of the Democrats in the land of the Bourbon. Blanton Duncan's Labor Greenback Reform party was scarcely heard from at all. In Lexington, where the Greenback party made a strong effort, the Democrats were as victorious as in Louisville, while the negroes, who could have elected colored candidates, did not seize the opportunity.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—Reports from yesterday's county elections in Kentucky show that, while a large number of Republican candidates have been elected in nearly all of the counties which contain thriving towns, one or more Republicans or Independents have been returned for the most important offices in the face of the long-established and overwhelming Democratic majorities. There are no indications thus far of an Independent movement taking a wider range than local offices. In Covington and other Kentucky towns there have been heavy defalcations by Democratic officials, and this fact it is believed was not altogether without influence upon yesterday's elections.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—At the county election at Covington, Ky., yesterday, the Democratic ticket was generally successful. At Newport the Independents were victorious.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—The Democrats of the Third District to-day nominated J. A. McMahon for Congress.

The Republicans to-day nominated Isaac Morton, and the Nationals nominated the Hon. T. J. McGinniss for Congress from the Fourteenth District.

THE GREENBACKERS ORGANIZING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At a meeting of representative Greenbackers to-day to form a National Committee and systematize their labors in the several States, ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, presided. A declaration of principles was discussed, but action was deferred till a future meeting.

MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 6.—The Democratic Central Committee, in session in this city today, called the State Convention to meet here Sept. 5, and the Congressional Convention for the First District for Sept. 6, also in this city.

VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 6.—The Democrats of the First District nominated J. R. Randall for Congress.

MAINE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 6.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District today renominated Eugene Hale by acclamation.

CASUALTIES.

A STEAMSHIP ON FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 6.—On Monday, the 29th ult., between 3 and 4 a. m., while the Allan steamship Moravian was on a voyage to Quebec, George Sinclair, boatswain, and Robert Morris, sailmaker, discovered smoke issuing from the forehold. The tarpaulins were at once taken off and water pumped into the burning compartment. Sinclair, who volunteered to go below, regardless of the danger, and direct the water, had quickly to be dragged up, being almost suffocated. Mr. Thompson, first officer, gallantly took his place until he too was overcome by the gases generated. The engines were, however, kept going, and water poured down without cessation till the fire was under control. So admirable was the discipline among the crew that everything was done without confusion or disorder. The steerage and intermediate passengers were aroused, as the fire was close to their quarters, but the cabin passengers were left sleeping. The fire originated among some bales of woolen goods in the lower hold, and the opinion of the passengers is that it was caused by combustibles placed in the bales by some fiend for his own personal ends. An investigation is proceeding.

TERRIFIC STORM.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—A terrific storm passed over the town of Phoenixville, Pa., last night, doing considerable damage. Robert Townsend and Edwin Roberts, of Philadelphia, were struck by lightning. The former was instantly killed and the latter is not expected to recover.

The village of Canton was also visited by a heavy storm. The reservoir belonging to the Canton Water Company gave way, doing considerable damage. The large sash and blind factory belonging to Coon & Brain was entirely swept away, together with barns and shops. Many dwelling houses were filled with water, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.

Most of the bridges on Towanda Creek have been swept away. No lives were lost.

CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 6.—Nicholas Wiesenga, an employe of the Keokuk & DesMoines Railroad, while under a baggage car cleaning the trucks to-day, was run over and killed. The car was standing on a side track used for that purpose. A freight train was thrown in on the side track, running against the baggage car and pushing over Wiesenga. Two wheels passed across his hips and abdomen, literally crushing him. He lived two hours in great agony. The friends of Wiesenga claim that he was working there under orders, and that the accident was either the fault of the yard master or engineer. The Coroner is conducting an investigation with the view to ascertaining whether any one was guilty of criminal carelessness in connection with the matter.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 6.—This afternoon, west of Morris, near Seneca, a section-boss on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was walking on the track and looking at the approaching passenger train from the west, and did not notice a freight coming behind him from the east. He stepped immediately in front of the freight train, was caught on the cow-catcher, and the fireman of the freight ran out immediately from the cab, and held the injured man on the cow-catcher and kept him from rolling under the wheels until the freight-train could be stopped. He was carried into a dwelling at Seneca, and it is thought is not fatally injured.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 6.—Frederick Ruth, a German, was bitten on the ankle by a huge rattlesnake yesterday afternoon while binding oats in a field, three miles from this city. His life was saved by the free use of liquor, Ruth drinking nearly a quart before being affected by the stimulant. His limb was swollen badly, and he suffered intense pain before taking the spirits. Rattlesnakes were never more numerous in this section than they have been this year.

COAL TRAIN COLLISION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 6.—Two coal trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad came in collision near Bound Brook last night. William Ezeroni was instantly killed. One of the trains was thrown from the track and several cars wrecked.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6.—During the past twenty-four hours the weather has moderated greatly. Thirty-five new cases are reported. Leading physicians boldly controvert the statement of the Board of Health that the present disease is yellow fever, and public action is probable.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6.—Willie Warren, aged 17, admitted to the Quarantine Hospital Aug. 3, died yesterday. The deceased came from New Orleans, and is the only case of yellow fever that has reached Memphis.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—The Board of Health to-day decided to establish quarantine against all freight and passengers from New Orleans. Quarantine will also be established at Hopefield, opposite Memphis, to prevent the loading of New Orleans boats at that place.

THE INDIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, Aug. 6.—Maj. Walsh, of the Mounted Police, reports that Sitting Bull and his people are destitute of food; that the cry for an American reservation is daily heard in their camps. He thinks the crisis fast approaching, and that the hostiles must either starve, fight, or give up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Fort Lapwai says that the Indians supposed to be White Bird's band prove to be only a small party of thirteen men and eight women. White Bird and most of his band are still with Sitting Bull.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 6.—Mayor Reeves vetoed the ordinance abolishing the office of City Marshal at the Council meeting this evening, but the ordinance was passed over his veto. The Council proceeded to elect the Committee on Police, when the Mayor got up and went out. The Council called Ald. Foster to the chair and concluded its business.

FOREIGN.

Austrian Troops Meet with Rough Usage by the Bosnians.

An Entire Division Engaged in the Recent Fight in the Mountains.

The Invaders Suffer a Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded.

Russia and Roumania Quarreling Over the Boundary of the Dobrudscha.

Fever Increasing Among the Russian Troops in Bulgaria.

Weekly Review of the English and Continental Grain-Trade.

THE EAST.

THE DOBRUDSCHA BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A special Bucharest dispatch says: There is general excitement owing to a misunderstanding between Russia and Roumania respecting the proposed boundaries of the Dobrudscha.

UNOPPOSED.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Vienna dispatch says the Austrians entered Bosnia unopposed.

HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The Austrian troops entered Mostar, Herzegovina, at 6 o'clock Monday evening without opposition, the inhabitants appearing very friendly.

MEDIATION ASKED.

It is rumored that the Sultan autographically requested Queen Victoria's mediation by asking the Emperor of Austria to stop any further advance of troops into Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ROME, Aug. 6.—The Italian papers state that the Sultan has telegraped Queen Victoria, requesting her mediation to prevent the Austrians from advancing beyond Banjaluka.

THE MAGLAI AFFAIR.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Detailed reports show that the inhabitants of Maglai, in Bosnia, after promising unconditional submission, had barricaded the main street, and deliberately prepared an elaborate ambuscade for the returning Austrian hussars.

A DENIAL.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The *Nationale* officially denies that negotiations are in progress for the annexation of Scio and Rhodes to France.

FEVER.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—It is said that 47,000 Russians are sick in Bulgaria and constant reinforcements are necessary to keep up the effective army. Gens. Todleben and Schouvaloff are down with typhus.

CYPRUS.

The fever is increasing at Nicosia, Cyprus, which place is unquestionably very unhealthy. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff will go under canvas outside the town on Tuesday, the Greek house-owners demanding such exorbitant rents.

Floods have so damaged the roads and railways that communication is entirely suspended between Moldavia and Wallachia. The iron bridges and piers have been destroyed between Ibrail and Fokshani. The floods caused some loss of life.

THE FIGHTING BOSNIANS.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The ambuscades at Matalaja and Cittak cause great indignation. The opinion is gaining ground that the Turkish authorities are promoting the insurrection, but it is more probable that the Porte has lost all prestige or some of the power of control not only with the inhabitants but with the troops, of whom several Tabors have joined the insurgents.

INSTRUCTED TO LEAVE.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The *Political Correspondence* says Caratheodori Pasha has been ordered to leave Vienna if Austria will not fix the term of occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

VARNA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—Three Russian corps have arrived at Varna.

SEEKING FOR RUSSIAN OUTRAGES.

The Rhodope Commissioners, except the German, having telegraphed they are about to endeavor to prevent certain contemplated Russian atrocities, the Russian Commissioner has returned to Constantinople, declaring that his colleagues are seeking for Russian atrocities to the neglect of other duties.

THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Troops are advancing on Maglaj amid continuous rain. A report has been received of two more sharp skirmishes on Monday at Kosna and Gracanica, in both of which the insurgents were defeated. The Austrian loss was trifling.

DECLINES ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—Caratheodori Pasha has been instructed to declare the Porte declines all responsibility for the occurrences in Bosnia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—It is rumored that Austria, believing the Porte instigates the resistance of the Bosnians, has threatened to withdraw her Ambassador.

BADLY CUT UP.

LONDON, Aug. 7—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Kossna says the loss of the hussars is about 100 out of 189. The Bosnians murdered and mutilated the wounded. Another dispatch says the best part of an Austrian division was engaged at the so-called skirmish at Kossna. The Austrian losses were serious.

UNPROMISING.

A dispatch from Peru says it is said instructions were telegraphed Caratheodori Pasha to sign the Convention with Austria, while another correspondent says the negotiations are exceedingly unpromising.

A WARNING.

The *Political Correspondence* says the Porte has warned the Powers that the Mussulmans in the districts annexed to Montenegro and Servia will rebel.

ENGLAND.

BOGARDUS STILL AHEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the great international pigeon-shooting match to-day between Capt. Bogardus and Aubrey Coventry, Bogardus won by one bird. The score stood: Bogardus, 79; Coventry, 78. The match was for £1,000 a side, each to shoot at 100 birds. Betting was slightly in favor of Bogardus before the match. The weather was fine and the wind very light. For the first twenty-five birds both men shot badly, Bogardus killing seventeen and Coventry sixteen. The shooting now began to improve, and at the end of the second twenty-five the score was 27 each. Bogardus had had hard luck, three of his birds falling dead just beyond the line. At his 55th shot Bogardus missed, and Coventry led. Bogardus missed his 57th bird, but Coventry missed his 59th. At the end of the third twenty-five birds, Coventry had killed 58 and Bogardus 57. Coventry missed his 76th bird, but Bogardus lost his 82d. Coventry then led till the 89th, when the score was even. Bogardus missed his 91st bird, and Coventry once more led, but missed his 96th and 97th birds, while Bogardus lost no more, ending the fourth twenty-five birds by a score of 22 to Coventry's 20. The excitement was intense during the last twenty-five birds, for it was not till the very last shot, which was fired by Bogardus, that it was decided whether the latter had won or the match was a tie. Bogardus was lustily cheered.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving the supplementary estimates, said the House must provide for a deficit of £4,300,000. He proposed to issue Exchequer bonds extending through three years, of which £2,000,000 would be needed this year.

LORDS BACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY

have received congratulatory deputations from various Conservative Associations. Beaconsfield reiterated his previous opinions in relation to his foreign policy, and emphasized the necessity of Conservative organization at home, which is by some people construed as a hint at an early dissolution.

After much criticism on the part of Gladstone and Childers, the latter declaring the deficit unprecedented and the estimates too sanguine, the resolution passed.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in review of the British corn trade the past week, says: The wheat cutting has commenced a week earlier this season than last year, thanks to the weather. In spite of the complaints of blight and defective ears, the advices in the main are satisfactory, and, unless there should be an unexpected deficiency, the crop will be a fair average one, that is about thirty bushels to the acre. Barley has improved little, owing to recent showers, and where early sown on good mixed soils the crops promises fairly well, but in eastern counties especially the grain has suffered much from blight and premature ripening.

The yield in these districts will be poor.

Roots are doing well, but would do better for more rain, particularly in Scotland, where turnips and potatoes are suffering for want of moisture.

There was very little change in the trade for English wheat, which was quiet but steady. Supplies were moderate. Freshly threshed samples commanded full prices.

Occasional samples of new crop have been shown by growers. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been more moderate, and the foreign wheat trade maintains its firmness, notwithstanding the proximity of the harvest.

The lower prices telegraphed from America tempted many millers to increase their stocks. There does not in the immediate future appear to be much reason for apprehending any but slight fluctuations in values.

Maize on the spot has eased slightly, both in London and Liverpool, owing to the continued heavy arrivals of shipments from Atlantic ports, but the prices for cargoes off the coast are maintained, owing to the limited selection.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH SHOOTING-MATCH.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A committee of organization has been formed with a view of opening from the 8th to the 22d of September a grand international shooting-match, to which French, foreign societies, and delegations from the active and territorial armies are to be invited.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—In the Hungarian elections three Government candidates have been defeated at Debreczin. Several leaders of the Ministerial party were rejected at places which had supported the Government the past ten years. Even at Pesth the Opposition gain considerably. The factions are the result of the dissatisfaction of the Magyars with the Government's Eastern policy. Nevertheless, it is believed the Cabinet will have a working majority.

SCHOUVALOFF.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Count Schouvaloff has arrived from St. Petersburg.

FRENCH STRIKES.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The cab strike is spreading, and hardly any cabs are in the streets. In the north of France the strikes are recommencing. All the coal-pits at Denain, Department of the Nord, are deserted.

BISMARCK AND THE NUNCIO.

ROME, Aug. 6.—It is stated in clerical circles that Bismarck and the Papal Nuncio have arrived at an arrangement on the basis of amnesty for all offenses against the Falk laws, and the re-establishment of the convention existing before the rupture. The Vatican will promptly give a formal reply to these propositions.

ROYAL REGATTA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A London dispatch says in the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta today the Enchantress, American schooner, came in first, but the Formosa won by time allowance.

CUBAN POLITICS.

HAVANA, Aug. 6.—The first political mass-meeting in Cuba was held by the Liberal party Saturday, with the object of arranging a political programme for the November elections, when the Deputies to the Cortes are to be chosen. The Government Secretary presided. The meeting adjourned until the 10th, when a vote will be taken on a choice of programmes.

DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Marquis Polla Vicino Trevuizia, the celebrated Italian politician, is dead.

DULL TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 7—5 a. m.—On 'Change at Manchester yesterday there was talk of a possible general closing of the mills. Several Blackburn owners intimated that they will close unless trade revives.

WASHINGTON.

Another Muddle Caused by Loose Legislation—Another Deluge—The Mexican Border.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The work of making out the survey of timber lands has been suspended, awaiting a decision of the Law Officer of the Government as to the meaning of that portion of the sundry civil appropriations of $300,000 for the survey of public lands. The Commissioner of the General Land-Office finds that the body of this clause alludes to expenditures for surveys of timber lands, and at the end of the act there is added an additional paragraph, stating in substance "That $30,000 is appropriated for the surveys of timber lands only." The question has arisen whether this last-mentioned paragraph provides for an appropriation of $30,000 in addition to a sufficient sum for the purpose of timber-land surveys out of the $300,000 provided for in the body of the act.

At 8 o'clock to-night another heavy storm of wind and rain broke over the city, which rendered the streets impassable and has done great damage. The rainfall seemed heavier, if possible, than yesterday.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—At the Cabinet session to-day the Secretary of War said he had news from the Rio Grande that several Mexican companies were being organized for the purpose of repelling raids across the river by United States forces. Matters are regarded as becoming serious. Raiders upon this side of the river will be followed into Mexico, though the sincere wish of the Government is that there will be no occasion for any future crossing by our soldiers. The discussion of the matter was interesting, but it was not considered at the Cabinet meeting that any necessity whatever exists at present for any additional orders to Gen. Ord.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan, $642,300.

THE FIGURES OF THE FISCAL YEAR COMPLETE —A BALANCE OF $261,744,000 IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4.—Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the Acting Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has finally obtained the returns of the commerce for June from the Pacific Coast, and has now completed a comparative statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June, compared with like data for the corresponding periods of the year immediately preceding, specie values. The figures are corrected to Aug. 1, 1878. They make a remarkable showing and are as follows:

MERCHANDISE.

	For the twelve months ended June 30.
1878—Exports, domestic	$680,683,798
Exports, foreign	14,200,402
Total	$694,884,200
Imports	437,051,533
Excess of exports over imports	$257,832,667
1877—Exports, domestic	$589,670,224
Exports, foreign	12,804,996
Total	$602,475,220
Imports	451,323,127
Excess of exports over imports	$151,152,094
GOLD AND SILVER—(COIN AND BULLION).	
1878—Exports, domestic	$27,054,985
Exports, foreign	6,678,240
Total	$33,732,225
Imports	29,821,313
Excess of exports over imports	$3,911,912
1877—Exports, domestic	$43,134,738
Exports, foreign	13,027,499
Total	$56,162,237
Imports	40,774,414
Excess of exports over imports	$15,387,823
TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.	
1878—Exports, domestic	$707,738,783
Exports, foreign	20,878,642
Total	$728,617,425
Imports	466,872,846
Excess of exports over imports	$261,744,579
1877—Exports, domestic	$632,804,962
Exports, foreign	25,832,495
Total	$658,637,457
Imports	492,097,540
Excess of exports over imports	$166,539,917

This is the most remarkable showing in American history. The exportation for the month of June, the figures for which have not heretofore been printed, was $46,745,286, specie values, and importation, $35,506,287. Of the total trade of $82,000,000, a little over $49,000,000 was transacted at the port of New York.

FINANCIAL.

BURSTED BOSTON BELTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—To-morrow morning's papers will contain a sharp reply to Durant's statement, by F. H. Tappan, son of John G. Tappan, the defaulting Treasurer of the Boston Belting Company. The Investigating Committee, he says, found evidence that Durant was knowing to Tappan's position, certainly as early as December, 1877, and as an officer of the Company his duty as well as his own nature compelled him to be cognizant of the financial condition of the Boston Belting Company at all times. It is false to say that Tappan covered up things from Durant and gave him incorrect statements. Young Tappan declares that the tripartite agreement of September, 1874, was laid before the Committee of creditors without his father's knowledge or consent, by others, who thought that the facts contained in them ought to be known to those investigating the affairs of the Belting Company. This is an answer to Durant's denunciation of Tappan for permitting the paper to be submitted. "This paper," says the writer, "Mr. Tappan did not make, but Durand did. The original agreement was drawn up by Durant himself, and the terms were his own. The offer is in his own handwriting. All the notes were indorsed by Tappan, as well as by the Belting Company. The position of the New York Company made the risk very hazardous. In 1877 it was vital to the New York Company that the Boston Company should not suspend payment. Mr. Tappan wished to stop. He told Durant that it was useless to try to go on, but Durant, knowing that Mr. Tappan's failure meant the New York Company's failure, compelled Mr. Tappan to go on, in the vain hope of tiding over things. So Durant lent him the New York Company's name and his own, but took from Mr. Tappan $100,000 of Dundee bonds as collateral. As to the figures which Durant makes use of in his statement, the Boston Belting Company indorsed dollar for dollar with the New York Company, and Tappan gave his name quite as often to Durant as Durant or Cheever gave theirs to him." In conclusion, young Tappan sums up the case in his father's interest as follows:

The whole facts are these: Three men, owning most all the stock in these two corporations, have used the concerns as though they were a private partnership. If any one will look at the assets of the New York Belting & Packing Company he will see nominal figures of over $1,500,000. But $815,000 of these are put down as mining stocks, etc., which are curious assets for a rubber corporation. I am aware that now they state that, owing to some legal formality, they find themselves equal partners of J. H. Cheever and H. F. Durant. But for the past twenty years they have given themselves out as a corporation, and have issued stock as such, which they have held among themselves. The outcry raised against Tappan has taught them the danger, and, having arranged with their few small stockholders, they technically clear themselves of the same charges which they have allowed to be heaped upon Tappan. But, if they are a private partnership, how comes it, then, that H. F. Durant, President and Director of the Boston Belting Company, allows the Boston Belting Company's name and credit to be used in bolstering up a private concern in New York? And now it is but just to the public that they should be made to understand a little piece of evidence introduced by Durant as a part of the statement and as an indorsement of his various charges. A. W. Worthley signs his name to a statement which is meant to deceive the public into believing that Tappan charged Durant and Cheener 7½ per cent for the money which was raised for them at 5½ per cent, and that he put the difference into his pocket. The facts are that he placed this money to the credit of the Boston Belting Company. Durant knew this at the time he published his statement, for Worthley told him, and then, to make sure, sent a bookkeeper to Durant with the same statement. But Durant willfully and intentionally used this letter from Tappan's confidential clerk for the purpose of deceiving the public, and this is a fair sample of the evidence Mr. Durant uses, and of the tools he works with, for this poor fellow (this confidential clerk to Mr. Tappan) had, for reasons well known to himself, far better have cut his hand off rather than have signed such a statement.

The *Daily Advertiser* editorially commends the loyal spirit that inspired Tappan's son to write this letter, but considers it simply incredible that the agreement of 1874 was of Durant's device and suggestion, though he unquestionably assented to it, and may have put it into shape when the hard conditions were agreed upon.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the New York Belting & Packing Company to-day, the committee appointed at a previous meeting reported that the Company had a good business; assets amounting to $850,000, and real estate, iron-mines, etc., valued at $800,000. The liabilities are $916,233, of which $186,000 are due to three persons interested in the Company, who are willing to leave it there until the other debts of the Company are paid. The Committee consequently agreed to recommend that the extension of time proposed by the Company should be allowed, as the assets were amply sufficient to meet the liabilities.

TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 6.—To-day the feeling in the streets in regard to the closing of the Topeka National Bank has been growing stronger that the depositors will be paid in full. A meeting of depositors was held to-day. A partial statement of the condition of the bank was given. The lowest values have been placed on the securities, bonds, etc. It is thought now that there will be $193,000 in assets with which to pay $132,000 liabilities. The officers have offered to turn in their private property as collateral. The Government Bank Agent, H. B. Cullum, is here, and will report that he thinks the depositors will be paid in full. The depositors will petition the Comptroller to allow the bank to wind up its affairs without the interference of the Government officers. There is no excitement, and will not be. A new banking company will be formed at once.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 6.—R. P. Spencer, a prominent hardware merchant of Lansing, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His principal creditors are Dubuque merchants; assets and liabilities not known.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, stationary temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a.m.	29.765	73	76	W.	8	....	Fair.
11:18 a.m.	29.795	76	69	N. E.	8	....	Clear.
2:00 p.m.	29.805	78	65	E.	7	....	Clear.
3:53 p.m.	29.804	78	65	E.	6	....	Clear.
9:00 p.m.	29.845	76	64	E.	4	....	Clear.
10:18 p.m.	29.859	75	68	E.	3	....	Fair.

Maximum, 80; minimum, 71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	29.81	64	N. W., gent.	....	Clear.
Buffalo	29.72	68	N. W., gent.	....	Fair
Cairo	29.91	82	S. W., gent.	....	Lt. rain.
Cheyenne	30.08	66	Calm	....	Fair.
Chicago	29.86	75	E., gentle	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	29.83	80	N., fresh	....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.82	70	N. E., light	....	Clear.
Davenport	29.86	75	N. W., gent.	....	Clear.
Duluth	29.80	76	N. W., light	....	Cloudy.
Escanaba	29.84	68	N. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.82	80	N. E., gent.	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.84	77	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.85	81	Calm	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.87	73	S. W., gent.	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.80	81	S. E., gent.	....	Clear.
Port Huron	29.79	65	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Sandusky	29.81	74	N., gentle	....	Clear.
St. Paul	29.80	74	S. W., light	....	Clear.
Toledo	29.80	73	W., gentle	....	Clear.
Yankton	29.81	78	S. E., fresh	....	Fair.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 6.—Thomas Mooney, Sr., formerly County Coroner, and widely known, died to-day at the age of 90. He was a veteran of the war of 1812.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 6.—Abraham Jacobs, one of the early settlers of Jefferson County, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence in the Town of Concord yesterday afternoon, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and three children. Mr. Jacobs was at work in his field when stricken, and expired in a few minutes after being conveyed to his home.

To-day the funeral of the Rev. Father O'Farrell, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Richwood, Dodge County, was held at St. Bernard's Catholic Church in this city. Solemn High Mass was said for the repose of the dead, about twenty clergymen being present and assisting in the impressive ceremonies. The Rev. P. J. Callivan, pastor of St. Bernard's, was the celebrant, and the sermon on the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Father O'Mahoney, missionary priest. The Rev. Father O'Farrell died of consumption and contracted his disease while serving as chaplain in the Union army. Since last January the deceased had been unable to officiate. His age was 61 years.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 6.—J. L. Leggett, of Pittsburg, died suddenly of apoplexy at the Stockton House this afternoon.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 6.—Col. John McKinsley, widely known as a hotel-keeper, died at the Boody House to-day in his 80th year.

THE CROPS.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HEBRON, Nicollett Co., Aug. 6.—The terrible week of heat was the cause of the blight in our wheat. Three-fourths of our open ground is sown to spring wheat. No other wheat is raised. The hot wave came down on us, and we sweltered for about a week. The wheat plant was killed just where it stood, and might just as well have been cut then as to have waited for it to whiten for the harvest. Standing so long has bleached it so much that millers will find trouble to keep up the quality of flour. The weather is fine now, but for a week after harvest commenced it rained every day.

MONTICELLO, Wright Co., Aug. 6.—The wheat is two-thirds cut. Considerably damaged by blight. Not so much by rust and smut as was apprehended. Considerable portion will be threshed and sold. There is a great deal of disappointment felt about pinched wheat.

BIG LAKE, Sherburne Co., Aug. 6.—It is safe to say that the excessive heat, blight, and smut will reduce the wheat crop in this county one-third. Part of the crop will go into the market at once.

WOODBURY, Washington Co., Aug. 6.—We are about two-thirds through cutting. Nearly all will go into stack. Crop of wheat damaged nearly one-half by rust, blight, and smut. The weather has been terrible for harvesting. All grain down and tangled, and binders making bad work. Oats good, but costs all they are worth to cut, bind, and thresh them.

MINNEAPOLIS, Hennepin Co., Aug. 6.—Spring wheat is mostly cut in this part of the State. At least 20 per cent damaged by rust, storms, and blight. No grain threshed yet.

EASTON, Faribault Co., Aug. 6.—Very little wheat cut. One-half lost by blight and rust. So wet that machines will not run.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

WILTON, Muscatine Co., Aug. 6.—The hot weather and chinch-bugs have damaged wheat 50 per cent. Oats are very heavy. All in shock. Barley fair crop. Corn is doing finely. Have plenty of rain to keep it growing. Prospects good for a large crop.

PALMYRA, Warren Co., Aug. 6.—Spring wheat all cut. Farmers estimate damage by hot weather before harvest has cut off the yield from 25 to 50 per cent. Many will thresh and market at once. Prospects for corn continue good.

ESTHERVILLE, Emmet Co., Aug. 6.—Spring wheat about one-half cut. Will not average only one-half a crop. Perhaps not that. In some places the wheat-fields are so wet that we cannot save what there is left. Grain will not be marketed for some time. Corn has improved very much. Prospects good.

HAMLIN, Audubon Co., Aug. 6.—On account of the hot and wet weather the spring wheat is not all harvested yet. The crop is badly down, and there will be a large waste in it. A large proportion of the wheat will be threshed out of shock as soon as the weather will permit. Oats are about one-half cut. Those not cut are about all down.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

HURON, Atchinson Co., Aug. 6.—Threshers busy. Wheat yielding eighteen bushels. Superior quality going into market. Corn prospects splendid.

MEDICINE, Barbour Co., Aug. 6.—Winter wheat grades No. 1. All now in stack, holding for higher prices. Rye a good crop. Corn 50 per cent better than last year.

ARKANSAS CITY, Cowley Co., Aug. 6.—75,000 acres of wheat raised in this county. Average yield twenty bushels to the acre. Berry large and plump. Little threshing done yet. Most all of our farmers are holding for better prices, Corn is excellent. Getting hard. This region of "bleeding Kansas" has an abundance, with plenty to spare.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

ALBION, Boone Co., Aug. 6.—Poor progress in wheat-cutting, owing to so much rain. Twenty-five per cent of the crop is damaged. Most of the crop will go into stack.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Spring wheat damaged by rains not over 15 per cent. Oats in many places down. Crop and acreage large. We want forty run of stone at Omaha. Who will put it up? Grand opening here for grinding millions of bushels.

GENOA, Platte Co., Aug. 6.—The spring wheat will be mostly harvested during the present week. Owing to storms we have had a very laborious harvest. The wheat has shrunken from premature ripening. Oats are in the same fix. Prospects for corn excellent.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

VIRGINIA, Union Co., Aug. 6.—Spring wheat is almost an entire failure. Many large pieces will not be cut. Oats are turning out from forty to sixty bushels.

SIOUX FALLS, Minnehaha Co., Aug. 6.—The first train of cars from St. Paul arrived here on the 2d inst.; flags flying, band playing. One-third of the wheat cut. Remainder kinkled down. In very bad shape. Cannot be bound. Many are cutting with mowers and raking with horse-rake. The yield will be light and most of the wheat No. 2. Weather seems to have settled. Air pure and cool.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LYDON, Juneau Co., Aug. 6.—Spring wheat is all in stock. Will yield from three to five bushels per acre. Poorest crop ever raised in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Winter wheat is good. Yield fifteen bushels. Farmers are not anxious to sell at present prices. Oats will be a full crop.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Aug. 6.—In accordance with a decree of the United States District Court, the entire White Sulphur Springs (W. Va.) property, about 8,000 acres in extent, was offered for sale to-day, but no higher than $300,000 being received, the sale was adjourned until to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANNA, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Trustees appointed Dr. H. Wardner, of Cairo, Superintendent of the Southern Insane Asylum to-day. He will take charge of the institution next October.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 6.—Mrs. President Hayes and Mrs. Secretary Sherman and daughter arrived this evening.

NEWPORT, Aug. 6.—Secretary Sherman has accepted the invitation of the business men of Providence to attend their weekly meeting tomorrow.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6.—At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the following Committee was appointed to perfect arrangements for the Convention to be held in this city on the 12th of November to consider the plan of Capt. John Cowder for the reclamation of the low lands in the Mississippi Valley, and securing a deep outlet to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico: Senator Isham G. Harris, the Hon. W. T. Avery, Col. A. J. Kellar, Judge T. W. Brown, Napoleon Hill, J. G. Lonsdale, Sr., J. C. Neely, M. Gavin, Minor Merryweather, W. W. Goodwin.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug 6.—Arrived, steamships France, from Havre; Scythian, from Liverpool; Spevia, from Hamburg.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Arrived, Euphrates, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The steamships Marathon and Istrian, from Boston, have arrived out.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The steamship Assyria, leaving Avonmouth dock to-day, for New York, went ashore and must remain several tides.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Arrived, steamer State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

THE LAW OF HEREDITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—Rufus B. Walkins and Lillian Cokefair were married at the home of the bride's parents, near Everton, Ind., this evening under rather romantic circumstances. Mr. Walkins is attached to the Signal-Service office at Sacramento, Cal., and it was through an epistolary courtship that he won the affections of Miss Cokefair. He reached Connersville on Friday last, and on that day met his affianced for the first time. The interested parties were highly pleased with each other's appearance, and the wedding was celebrated in grand style. An interesting fact in connection with the case is that the parents of the bride were married under almost exactly similar circumstances.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 366 at 1:35 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a two-story frame barn attached to the planing-mill of T. W. Wilce & Co., corner of Throop and Twenty-second streets. Damage to barn, $100. Three mules, valued at $150 each, were burnt to death. Cause, unknown.

The alarm from Box 296 was caused by a defective flue in the two-story frame house No. 145 Forquer street, owned and occupied by William Donohue. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 284 at 10:40 last evening was caused by a defective flue in the house No. 17 Dunn street, owned by John Wilson and occupied by E. C. Clapp. Damage, $25.

The alarm from Box 453 at 5:12 yesterday afternoon was caused by a burning chimney at No. 86 Smith street. No damage.

AT ELGIN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 6.—About 12 o'clock last night the two-story and basement frame dwelling owned by Alexander Homans, of Marengo, and occupied by Mrs. Homans and by the family of Samuel Monroe, the ice-dealer of Chicago, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss, $1,200; insurance on building, $2,300, and on furniture $700, in the Continental, of New York.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 6.—This afternoon a frame house belonging to Nelson Sherwood was nearly destroyed by fire. Loss, $500; insured in the Scottish Continental for $500.

CRIME.

CHICAGO THIEVES ABROAD.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 5.—All day yesterday and all last night the detectives have been busily engaged in developing an extensive case of shop-lifting, in which a large number of thieves seem to have been involved, and in which Chicago people cannot fail to take much more than a passing interest, as all the guilty parties seem to have formerly lived in your city. A few days ago, a clerk in the dry-goods house of Weber, Ruse & Weber, on Pearl street, called upon a cousin, on Auburn street, and there saw a stick of costly lace which had formerly been in their store. He recognized it because it was put up in peculiar style and had their regular trade-marks upon it; and there never was a case where the stick upon which the lace was put up had been sold. The appearance of the lace attracted his attention, and he inquired carefully about it, to be told that it belonged to a neighbor, who said that she had just obtained it as a present from Chicago. This more and more aroused the suspicion of the clerk, and the whole affair was reported at the store, and laid before a detective by the proprietors. It was found that the woman, whose name was Mrs. Amy Hatzfeldt, had been a regular customer at the store, and had sometimes spent a good deal of time there, on one pretext and another. At length, when all was ready, a search-warrant was taken out for the premises; and, upon "going through" the house, a very large amount of goods of all kinds were found, ranging from a pair of children's shoes and a silk handkerchief to whole pieces of silk dress-goods. Much of this was identified by Messrs. Weber, Ruse & Weber, and some of it was sworn to by other firms upon the same street.

The woman appeared much torn up in mind at the discovery, and began to talk in the freest manner possible. She said that she was only recently from Chicago; that herself and husband are actors, and had been at the present business for only a short time; that her husband is now in Cincinnati, and, as soon as the dramatic season opens, they proposed to go on the stage again, and be measurably honest. It is thought by the authorities that he has gone to dispose of stolen goods; but, of course, this is only supposition.

Mrs. Hatzfeldt also was free to tell of a number of other Chicago rogues who had lately arrived in this city, and had been ever since busily operating in various ways. Her story is substantially as follows:

William and Adam Smith lived on Milwaukee avenue, in Chicago; both were married, and both tired of their wives and concluded to desert them. Accordingly they picked up a young woman named Lena Feidler, and the three started for Cleveland. On the way they came in company with Charles Reinsch, a man, and Anton Kreft, a boy; and they all came on together. Having known the Hatzfeldts slightly, all came directly to their neighborhood and rented a house, paying a small sum in advance. They had been here but a few days when the two Mrs. Smiths arrived in search of their truant lords. The aforesaid lords immediately immigrated to a quiet spot in the country, where they threw the wives off their scent, and the four men and the one woman continued to reside together. But the women soon followed here also, and all were arrested together.

Mrs. Hatzfeldt claimed that these people had been engaged in shoplifting and other larcenies, and that stolen goods would be found secreted at their place in the country. The search was made last evening, but what the result was has not been announced, as the officers are trying to keep the affair very quiet. This is the second batch of Chicago thieves that have been arrested here within a year.

The Mrs. Hatzfeld referred to above is not known here, at least by that name. No such actress has ever been here. The crowd which she gives away are probably a distinct set from hers. The persons composing it are pretty well known in this city. Charley Reinsch belongs to a notorious shop-lifting family of that name, his two sisters, Pauline and Matilda, having been sent to the Penitentiary, and having been arrested a score of times. The William and Adam Smith are probably William and Adam Weiss, who are members of an equally notorious shop-lifting family. Miss Lena Feidler has been mixed up in shop-lifting operations here. The boy Krait is not known.

WARMING A VIPER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—A few weeks ago a young man named Emil Boulter arrived in this city from Poland. Being without money or acquaintances, he was befriended by his countryman, Dr. Czarniecki, the Toll-Master of Allegheny City, who took him to his house and assigned him a room. In a week or two Boulter became very dissipated, which displeased the Doctor, who told him he must seek other quarters or give up drinking. About 6 o'clock this evening Boulter returned to Czarniecki's very much intoxicated, and, going up stairs to his room, got possession of a revolver. The Doctor soon followed him, and again told him he must leave the house. This enraged Boulter, who at once commenced firing at Czarniecki, striking him twice, in the arm and in the right breast, the last bullet penetrating the lung. The wounded man is still alive, but is rapidly sinking. His physician thinks he cannot survive longer than a few hours. He has held the position of Toll-Master for several years, and is well known. Boulter fled, and is still at large, but the police are after him. The affair causes intense excitement among the Poles, of whom there are several hundred in Allegheny City.

A FREE FIGHT.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—At a barbecue at Sandy Riffs, Ky., ten miles from Frankfort, on Saturday evening, John Thompson, of Franklin County, and William Gordon, of Henry County, began quarreling and firing upon each other. Their respective friends and followers immediately drew pistols, and some thirty shots were fired before the termination of the affair. Gordon was wounded in the face; Thompson's horse was killed under him; Leonidas Howard was shot in the hip; Doan Roach was shot in the lung, and will probably die, and Walter Roach had his horse killed. The Deputy Sheriff is raising a force of assistants, and will to-day endeavor to arrest all the participants.

BLACK DESPERADOES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—Great excitement prevails here to-night over an attempt of negroes to mob Policeman Fields in a notorious hole known as "Black Bottom." He had arrested a negro named Jack Vaughan for brutally beating a negro woman named Charity Perkins. When he reached the street a crowd of negroes thronged around him with innumerable knives and razors, with cries of "Kill the d—n white ——." Constable Robertson, in attempting to reach Fields, had his clothing torn from his person. Others rushed in to his aid, and finally beat the negroes back, tied Vaughan with ropes, handcuffed him, and took him to the police station. Four police were afterward sent to arrest those who urged resistance to the arrest, when they were bulldozed by 300 negroes, when the police were called to the spot double-quick, and squelched the mob.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 6.—On the 30th of July, at Fort Keogh, Jim Crow Collins, a gambler, shot Bigler Thomas, of the Twenty-fifth Cavalry. The soldiers of his company surrounded the jail and wounded the Sheriff. The Sheriff then abandoned the jail, and a fight ensued between the prisoner, Collins, and the soldiers. A soldier named Hurley was killed, and another named Sanders wounded. Another company of soldiers put down the riot. The row started in a dance-house about a woman.

BAD BANKERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—Royal B. Conant, the defaulting Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, was lodged in jail this morning.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—R. B. Conant, defaulting Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, was released on $20,000 bail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—John Sherman, the President of the Teutonia Savings-Bank, gave bonds this morning to answer the charge of swearing falsely in regard to the bank.

THE JERSEY CITY MYSTERY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Cove Bennett, whose name has been so conspicuously connected with the Smith murder in Jersey City, was arrested in that city yesterday and lodged in jail. He was arraigned in the Jersey City Police Court to-day, charged with being implicated in the murder of Officer Smith. He pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

BLASIUS PISTORIUS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—The consideration of the application before the Board of Pardons for the commutation of the death-sentence of Blasius Pistorius, an ex-Catholic priest, to imprisonment for life, was continued until Sept. 3.

TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Grand Jury, after a partial hearing to-day, suspended for the present the case of John G. Tappan, accused of defrauding the Boston Banking Company.

STABBED.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—In a quarrel, early this morning, James McDonald, a variety actor, stabbed John Shay, the manager of Heuck's Opera-House, probably fatally.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Additional Views of Interested Parties—The Congressional Committee Puts a Few Queries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—This being the last day of the Congressional Labor Investigation Committee, the attendance was unusually large. George E. McNeill, President of the International Workingmen's Union, residing in West Somerville, Mass., was the first witness. The whole difficulty, in his opinion, is the wage system of labor, or, in other words, that the wage system and the steam engine are cotemporaneous, and that the productive power has exceeded the power of consumption. He favored an eight-hour law throughout the country.

Mr. Peck, of Danbury, Conn., followed. He thought that instead of lending hundreds of millions of dollars to banks, the Government should lend some few hundred millions free of interest to the workingmen. He read a long petition to Congress asking the Government to loan any man $5,000 to build a house with, the amount to be paid back by installments.

Mr. Sellick was for abolishing the United States Senate, restricting the powers of Congress and the President, issuing $58 per capita, curtailing hours of labor to six, and allowing no one outside the Labor Bureau to employ laborers.

Mr. Kemp believed the cause of the depression was the War, the overissue of currency, extravagance caused by the short period of inflation, and a high protective tariff, all of which ought to be remedied.

Henry D. Rothschild, clothing manufacturer, thought the business still profitable, but percentages lower. He believed in ten hours per day for laborer and workingmen generally. The eight-hour system was the cause of dissipation. He would not give a laborer time even for amusement. The introduction of machinery increased employment. If the workingman saved his wages when work was plenty and prices high, he would not now suffer from want.

Mr. Rothschild's remarks were received with hisses and cries of "Get out."

A Mr. Schroeder advocated building homes in the West for the unemployed.

William Whitting said machinery was the curse of labor, and should be crushed out. He would also demonetize gold and silver.

Mr. Harlan, a blue-ribbon man, said the present destitution was altogether due to rum-guzzling and beer-swilling. Abolish all traffic in liquor and beer, and prosperity would return.

The Committee then adjourned until Aug. 20.

Mr. Hewitt read the following questions, which the Committee submits to the public:

The Congressional Committee earnestly requested the co-operation of the public in all sections of the country in obtaining information to aid in the practical solution of the important question submitted to it. It especially invites suggestions from representative men in all departments of business. It proposes the following questions to employers of labor throughout the country:

1. What were the selling prices of your products in 1860, and in each subsequent year down to 1878, inclusive?

2. What were the wages paid by you in each of these years for labor employed?

3. Where the persons furnishing information are willing to do so, the Committee invites them to state the percentage of profit made by them in each of these years upon the capital employed in their business.

4. What were the wholesale and retail prices of the leading articles of family consumption during each of these years in your vicinity?

5. What is the difference, if any, between the rents of tenements occupied by operatives in the years 1866 and 1878 in your vicinity?

6. What was the comparative amount of the products of your business in quantity and value in the years 1860 and 1878?

7. State the comparative steadiness of the employment of operatives between the years 1860 and 1878, inclusive.

The Committee invites suggestions from employers and employed as to the extent and causes of the present depression of business, and as to any special Federal legislation which, in its opinion, would tend to relieve the same.

The Committee will hold their next session in the New York Post-Office, Aug. 20.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 6.—The miners at the Big Mountain Colliery have struck for 10 cents advance, which has been refused.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 6.—Mrs. Mary Cornish, a widow, from Freeport, aged 38 years, and an inmate of the Insane Asylum since February last, escaped from one of the cottages on Sunday evening and drowned herself in Fox River, near by. Her wrapper was found tied around a telegraph pole near the spot where it is supposed she entered the water, and her body was found floating in the river down near Clintonville in the afternoon. Justice Becker and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning, in the evening. The Freeport friends of deceased telegraphed that they would arrive here to-day and convey the body to that place. Her insanity was caused by the death of her husband a year since. She leaves one child, a daughter, aged 5 years.

DR. WARDNER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 6.—Dr. H. Wardner, of this city, formerly General Superintendent and Medical Director of the United States Hospital at Mound City during the War, and now Treasurer of the State Board of Health, was to-day appointed Superintendent of the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane at Anna, Ill. He has accepted, and will at once enter upon his duties. He succeeded Dr. Barnes, who resigned recently. The appointment is regarded as a good one, as Dr. Wardner is held in high esteem in medical circles in this city.

Florida.

Gov. Drew, of Florida, is the latest man to turn up with a scheme which, if adopted, would have made Tilden President. He tells a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* that, if the Democratic statesmen who visited Florida had followed his advice, all would have been well. He wished them to have a mandamus issued by the Supreme Court for an exhibit of the election-returns, but they declined because the Court was Republican, and they would rather trust to public opinion to force Congress to go behind the returns. Gov. Drew says he secured a mandamus to have the vote for Governor exhibited, and won his office by it. The visiting statesmen seem to have had more faith in the power of money to buy an Elector than in legal processes.

THE RAILROADS.

THE KANKAKEE & SOUTHWESTERN.

Last spring the Illinois Central Railroad began the construction of the Kankakee & Southwestern Railroad, a new branch running from Kankakee to Chatsworth, and it was the intention to have it finished this fall. The way things look now, however, it is hardly probable that it will be finished in the allotted time. The cause of this is the mean manner in which the Illinois Central people are treated by the Grangers along the contemplated line. Before the line had been commenced the Illinois Central was promised all possible aid, in right of way and money, and, owing to these promises, its construction was decided upon. The Illinois Central has no immediate use for the line, but decided to build it to oblige the people in that section which had no railroad facilities at all. But, say the railroad men, since the road has been commenced the people along that line have gone back on their former promises, and not only refuse to give monetary assistance to the road, but also ask exorbitant prices for the right of way. As the road was designed for the benefit of this people, the managers of the Illinois Central do not mean to pay for the right of way, and unless the people become more liberal and give it the line will not be completed for the present, and the people in that section of the country will remain isolated from the civilized world until they agree to do the fair thing.

RUN OVER.

More lives and limbs have been sacrificed by the habit of jumping on and off railroad-cars while the train is still moving than from any other cause. In spite of all the warnings given by the press and the precautions taken by the railroad authorities, hardly a week passes but what one or more accidents resulting from such causes are reported. Yesterday two persons were fearfully maimed by a Michigan Central Railroad train, owing to their recklessness in this respect. The Michigan Central freight train which left here at 11 o'clock a. m. ran over a young man about 23 years of age and cut off both his legs. The unfortunate young man attempted to board the train while in motion, and fell under the cars. He was taken to the County Hospital. His injuries are of such a nature that he is not expected to recover. Not in the least appalled by this sad mishap, a youth of some 14 summers tried to jump off the same train near Hyde Park. He is now minus one leg. The Railroad Company claims that the parties in charge of the train could not have prevented the accidents, as the jumping on and off trains by persons desiring to steal rides has been getting worse and worse, and the strictest vigilance cannot prevent the outrageous practice.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—A petition was filed in the Superior Court to-day asking for injunction restraining the city officers from paying the expenses of the coming election on the Southern Railroad bonds question, and asking that the Trustees be compelled to turn over all moneys received from the Southern Road to the city. The petition is signed by a number of prominent citizens who oppose the future issue of bonds to the Trustees.

ITEMS.

Mr. A. Hoppe has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Mr. J. Zimmerman has been appointed Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Express for the Trans-Ohio Divisions of that line.

The Great Eastern (Fast Freight) Line, which used to run over the Chicago & Lake Huron Road, but quit lately on account of not being able to make satisfactory arrangements with the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad, which portion of the Chicago & Lake Huron is controlled by Vanderbilt, gives notice that it will again contract for freight in this city to all Great Eastern Line points in New England and Canada. The Contracting Agent, Mr. C. L. Wellington, has his office with Mr. R. C. Meldrum, General Western Freight Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

THE COURTS.

A Quarrel Over a Patent Right.

Helen M. Estee filed a bill yesterday against William Sidney Ingraham, William M. Layton, A. C. Kasson, and Sidney Ingraham to compel an assignment of a patent right. She says that in April, 1877, W. S. Ingraham obtained a patent for a champion sickle-grinder. Thomas P. Stone had contributed $100 toward getting the patent, and it was agreed he should have a third interest. He also contributed $500 toward the business. Allen Gibson also had some interest, but he sold out to Stone, and Ingraham promised that Stone should have a half-interest in the patent. But he failed to make any assignment, and even denied that Stone was entitled to any rights at all. In January last, Stone sold out to complainant, and she now asks that the defendants may be compelled to account to her, and to assign her a half-interest in the patent.

DIVORCES.

Anna G. Anderson filed her bill of complaint yesterday against her husband, Gustave Anderson, stating that, in 1857, when she was young and inexperienced, she was married, bringing her husband $7,000 in money. She lived quite happily until he spent all her fortune, when, finding that she could not support him any longer, he left her. And now she wants to have the separation legalized and made perpetual.

WHO IS IT?

The Clerk of the Circuit Court ardently desires to see the person who carried off the bill in case No. 29,045, Kruger vs. Webb, or at least to have the bill returned.

ITEMS.

Judge Gary will take defaults to-day in law. It was expected that Judge Moore would be back to take defaults in chancery, but no news has been received from him.

Friday will be the last day of service to the August term of the Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company yesterday filed a bill against John Woodbridge, Elizabeth B. Woodbridge, Walter Butler, N. A. Jones, O. L. Wheelock, and Carl Lotz, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on all that part and parcel of Block 17, in Bushnell's Addition to Chicago, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of said block 100 feet south of the northwest corner of said block, and running thence south on the west line of said block a distance of fifty feet, then east by a line drawn parallel with Elm street, a distance of 150 feet, thence north by a line drawn parallel with the said west line of said block, a distance of 50 feet, and thence west by a line drawn parallel with Elm street a distance of 150 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

Adaline E. Kent commenced a suit in ejectment against Benjamin C. Luce to recover possession of a tract of land 22.31 by 152.71 chains in the S. ½ of Secs. 3 and 4, T. 43, R. 11, all in the Town of Vernon, County of Lake.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday appointed Assignee of James Kelly.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of A. Roberts & Co., and of Peter S. Meserole.

In the case of the Redfield, Bowen & Walworth Company, a first dividend of 4 per cent was declared on the claims which have been allowed. These claims amount to $275,299.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for William S. Elliott, for Abraham Stramberg, and for Gustav Woolley.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Benjamin C. Wheeler began a suit in replevin to recover the stock of liquors and saloon fixtures valued at $2,000, and situated in the basement of No. 168 Washington street.

Mary Moxon commenced a suit in trespass against James R. Belcher to recover $2,000 damages.

Frank Trautmann filed a bill against John Vogt, Maria Itend, Peter Itend, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for $2,500 on Lot 7 in Block 7 of Delevan's Addition to Chicago.

COUNTY COURT.

The tax cases occupied the County Court again yesterday. Gen. Smith, for the city, replied to the argument of Mr. Goudy of the day before, reviewing the authorities quoted, and elaborating the points made by the other attorneys sustaining the legality of the act of 1877. He spoke from 9:30 until 1 o'clock, and after adjournment was followed by John M. Rountree, for the objectors. At adjournment Mr. Wilson was speaking in behalf of the objectors. To-day Mr. Bonfield will make the closing argument on behalf of the city, and then comes the much-looked-for decision.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. H. Bracken vs. Thomas R. Armstrong, $1,005.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Michael Brand vs. W. Treudler, $270.33.

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CANADA.

Further Postponement of the Trial of the Arrested Orangemen.

Practical Effort Toward the Colonization of Indigent Urbans.

The Horrors Endured by the People on Board the Wrecked Megantic.

Chimerical Nature of All Schemes to Establish Hudson-Bay Shipping-Ports.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The trial of the Orangemen arrested on the 12th of July, which was postponed till to-day, was called before the Police Magistrate in the Court of Queen's Bench this afternoon. Mr. Doutre called upon the counsel for the prosecution to proceed with the case of Murphy vs. Grant and others. Mr. Carter having stated that the case had been postponed to allow an arrangement to be made whereby it might be speedily brought before the Privy Council, he regretted to say it had been impossible to come to such an arrangement, the counsel for the Orangemen having rejected the offer as proposed by him. Mr. Carter applied for a postponment till Friday, on the ground that he had not yet had time to prepare his case, and would have to consult his clients. Mr. Doutre would not consent to any postponement. The Police Magistrate finally decided to grant the application for postponement on condition that the case should go on to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

DROWNED.

Three young men, two brothers named Larkin and a person named Lachapele, were drowned at Molson's Wharf, Hochelaga, this morning.

COLONIZATION.

The deputation from the Colonization Society of this city had an interview with Messrs. Joly and Langlier, in Quebec. After an interchange of explanations, the Premier said his desire was to prove that the Government comprehended the situation; and, on its behalf, he would undertake to give lands on such conditions as to payments as would be almost equivalent to a gift. Already, with this object, he informed the gentlemen, he had forwarded to the Rev. Father Labelle and Dr. Prevost money and instructions to have main roads opened up in some eligible sections of the Ottawa Valley. The deputation returned their thanks for this action upon his part, but contended that, under the peculiar circumstances, grants of land were not alone sufficient, and that a grant of money was also necessary to enable the unfortunate people to establish themselves. It was finally agreed, after some discussion, that at least a sum of from $100 to $120 ought to be given each indigent head of a family, to enable him to exist for a year,—the Government offering to give a third of such amount, upon the basis of 500 families, provided the municipal authorities and the public would contribute the other two-thirds,—the Association, of course, guaranteeing the respectability and other qualifications of the persons to be so settled. At a subsequent meeting of the Council, an order was passed in compliance with the understanding arrived at.

THE MEGANTIC.

Michael O'Brien, aged about 70, has arrived in town from Quebec. Mr. O'Brien was, with his others, in charge of 260 head of cattle on board the Megantic, bound for Liverpool, and left Montreal on Thursday, the 15th of July. He gives the following account of the wreck: Everything went well until the following Sunday night or Monday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, when the Megantic struck the rocks off Anticosti, and about two miles from the shore. Previously the weather was foggy and stormy; and, when the vessel got on the rocks, the mist was such that the lookout could not see his own hand in front of him. The shock was terrible, and the noise was something frightful. The ladies shrieked; the cattle roared pitifully; the storm howled above; and the waves swept over the vessel from stem to stern, from port to starboard. The sailors flew to the rigging and cut down the boats, and in a short time the ladies and some of the cabin-passengers got into them. After landing them, the boats returned and took another load. All the passengers were ashore by the morning. The chief difficulty in getting away from the wreck was the number of cattle swimming and plunging around the vessel, which interposed their bodies between the boats, the rocks, and the ship. The passengers lay four days and four nights on the barren beach of Anticosti. The ladies and children were placed in a tent brought on shore for the purpose, and all had plenty of provisions. There are three houses on Anticosti, including the lighthouse.

LAW-SUIT.

H. F. Crawford, of Detroit, is suing the Royal Canadian Insurance Company for $30,000 damages for taking away his books from him. The plaintiff was agent for the Company until lately.

THE NAVIGATION OF HUDSON'S BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 6.—The *Monetary Times* discusses the question whether Port Nelson, on Hudson's Bay, can be made the shipping port for produce destined for Europe of the great and fertile Valley of the Saskatchewan, and says:

We are told that Port Nelson is nearer than New York to Liverpool by some eighty miles; but we are not told that Hudson's Bay is seldom or never entirely free from ice,—that the vessels of the Hudson's Bay Company find it convenient to arrive at Port Nelson some time in the 10th or 20th of August, and that they have to get away again by the 15th or 20th of September. A vessel is sometimes buffeted by ice in Hudson's Strait for more than a month, though it may, by good fortune, chance to get through in four days. On an average, each vessel going to Port Nelson passes through from 800 to 1,000 miles of ice, and the voyages are made at the most favorable season. It happened once, in 1836, that it was impossible to land the cargo sent out at all, owing to detention caused by ice. Though detentions are serious, vessels are seldom lost. But only two or three, on an average, go there every year. The navigation of the strait and bay must be put on nearly the same level as the proposed winter-navigation of the St. Lawrence. It may be true that, with a railway from Battleford to Port Nelson, the distance between the former point and Liverpool would be 260 miles less than between Chicago and Liverpool; but does any one suppose that 260 miles' saving in distance would not be more than counterbalanced by the obstructions occasioned by the ice in Hudson's Strait and Bay? In fact, it is quite useless to compare distances under such circumstances. If we cannot try the experiment without building a railway to Port Nelson, it will have to be deferred to the Greek Kalends. The country north of the hight of land and east of Lake Winnipeg will never be a grain-growing country. A large part of it is a moss-covered rock, on which only stunted trees grow, and which affords little food for animals. Most of the produce that would require to be shipped would have to be raised west of Lake Winnipeg, and, without a railway, it could not be got over the barren muskrat-country. There was a time when the route to Europe via Hudson's Bay had a sort of importance that no longer belongs to it. In the beginning of this century, when the Northwest Company had opened up regular communication with the tribes on the Pacific Coast, it would have been a great advantage to these traders to have been permitted to use the route via Hudson's Bay to Europe. But, when the Northwest Company asked liberty to use this route, the Hudson's Bay Company stood on the rights of monopoly, and barred the way. It was fortunate, more than anything else, that compelled the Northwest Company to amalgamate with its privileged rival. Looking at all these facts, we conclude that the importance of the Hudson's Bay route to Europe has been greater in the past than at present, or is ever likely to be.

SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—It is rumored that a city official has preferred serious charges against the Matron of one of Ottawa's charitable institutions under private management, on the ground of indiscreet behavior; and that the Management Committee of the Institution has taken the matter in hand. If all that is stated be true, the investigation will create a sensation.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITBY, Aug. 6.—George Orston, a well-known farmer of this place, met his death today while practice was going on at the rifle range. He was marking at the butts for some members of the Rifle Association, and inadvertently exposed himself without previously hoisting the danger-flag as one of the riflemen was firing at the 500-yard range, and was struck in the small of his back, a little above his left hip. The unlucky shot was fired by George Ray, who is exonerated from all blame. The wounded man expired about two hours after the accident.

ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 6.—It was generally understood here that the Dominion elections would take place in the third week in September, but report to-day says they will not be brought until later in the fall.

FAILURE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 6.—Wier Bros. & Co., hardware merchants, suspended. Liabilities, $65,000; assets, $67,000.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

"BRANDON COYLE! ARE YOU MAD?"

She had stolen up behind him noiselessly, she had snatched the loaded pistol from his desperate hand and hurled it through the open window into the bay below. And not one instant too soon to save him from the crime of self-destruction.

He whirled around upon her, and they stood facing each other with eyes flaming defiance.

How like, yet unlike, were these fierce, beautiful creatures—twin sister and brother!

She, with her slender, well-rounded, lissom form; with her small, fine features and clear, deadly-pale yellow face, darkened by great, deep, hollow black eyes; the whole overshadowed by heavy, clustering auburn curls—a subtle, wistful face.

He, somewhat taller, fuller, and more supple, like another human snake, of a little larger growth, with a pale complexion, darker eyes, and darker hair.

They were the orphan niece and nephew of Christopher Coyle, Esq., an old bachelor living on his ancient patrimonial estate of Caveland in the North of England.

Now they stood glaring at each other a full minute in silent menace. Then both spoke at once:

"Aspirita!"

"Brandon!"

"How *dared* you stop me?"

"How *dared* you raise your hand against your own life?"

"I dare do what I please," he answered, sulkily.

"So do I—except—except to rush from life to death,—from the known to the unknown!" she retorted, solemnly.

"There can be no more perfect perdition than I suffer now! *Why* did you stop me!" he cried, with a groan of anguish.

"Because I would not have you destroy yourself for the sake of a peevish girl. Come, Brandon. Rouse yourself! *Do* be a man!" she exclaimed.

"I cannot live without Arielle!" he wailed.

"What a mooncalf you are to be crying after a girl! If you cannot live *without* her, then why don't you live *with* her?" scornfully demanded the girl.

"'Live with her!' You know she is to be married to Valdimir Desparde to-morrow," replied the young man.

"She is to be married *to-morrow*; but this is *to-day*; and 'there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and'—but proverbs are vulgar, and you know what I mean."

"I do not!"

"You must stop the marriage, Brandon!"

"'Stop the marriage!' I wish I could! 'Stop the marriage!' How am I to do that, I pray you?"

"Hush, Brandon! Come and sit down here on the sofa by me, and I will tell you what to do to break off this marriage, near as it is, and to win the bride for yourself, much as she is now devoted to her affianced lover," whispered the girl.

The suicidal frenzy in him was laid by for the moment, even though it might return.

"Now attend to me, Brandon. Before he became your successful rival in the favor of Lady Arielle Montjoie, Valdimir Desparde was your most intimate friend, was he not?" inquired Aspirita.

"Of course he was," exclaimed Brandon, grinding his teeth.

"You were in his entire confidence?"

"Yes."

"You have often heard him regret, *deplore* the unfathomable mystery that hangs over his own and his sister's childhood?"

"Oh, to be sure. Haven't I told you so often enough?"

"And he rather resents his guardian's, Lord Beaudevere's, reticence on this subject?"

"Yes, yes; but what has all this to do with the question of this detestable marriage?" exclaimed Brandon, impatiently.

"It has everything to do with *stopping* it. But you must be patient, my lad. Calm yourself, and collect your thoughts; for I must put you through a cross-examination, and then feel my way."

"I don't understand you."

"No! But you will as I go on. Tell me, first, exactly how much Valdimir Desparde really does know of his early history! *He* has told *you*, I suppose?"

"Yes; but it is very little. He knows only so much as he remembers. He has heard nothing. Lord Beaudevere, the only person in possession of the facts, flatly refuses to speak one word on the subject."

"Lord Beaudevere's reserve is very merciful."

"What do you say?"

"Lord Beaudevere's reserve is very merciful to Valdimir Desparde and his sister."

"What *do* you mean, Aspirita!"

"I will explain presently. But go on and tell me all Valdimir Desparde has told *you* of his early life, Brandon."

"Let me think. Oh! He remembers living with his mother and his little sister, in very poor lodgings, in the narrow street of a great city, whose name he has forgotten, even if he ever learned it—"

"Was it in this country?"

"No, for he crossed water to come here."

"In France, then?"

"No, for they were English-speaking people who inhabited the city, and they had black servants. He thinks it must have been New York or New Orleans, or some other American city."

"New Orleans, probably, if they had many blacks. But go on."

"The name of the city, and even of the country, is lost to him in the morning mist of his dawn of memory.

"There was something concerning his father, the elder Valdimir Desparde, whom, however, he does not remember ever to have seen. But his mother never held up her head again. She used to cry over him and his sister, and pray to the Lord to take them out of this world, and save them from the evil to come—"

"*Ah!*" gasped Aspirita, as she listened to every word of this little story.

"At length the mother took to her bed, from which she never arose. One day a minister came and sat by the bed and wrote a letter for her, which was sent away. After this she grew weaker. Another day a gentleman arrived, a stranger, who afterwards proved to be Lord Beaudevere."

"Well, Brandon, why don't you go on?" eagerly demanded the attentive girl, seeing that her brother paused.

"I am trying to remember what Desparde told me of this stranger. Oh! he did not know who he was until long afterwards. Lord Beaudevere had this mother and her children immediately removed to a more comfortable house, and provided them with everything they could want. Desparde remembers distinctly his mother's peaceful death, while Lord Beaudevere stood, with Vivienne in his arms and Valdimir by his side, promising the dying woman to be a father to them while he should live. Then followed the funeral and the black dresses. Then a long, long voyage in a sailing ship, all vaguely remembered by Valdimir."

"Did his sister—did Vivienne recollect nothing of this?"

"Nothing. Her earliest memories date from their life at Cloudland, whither their guardian took them immediately on their arrival in England."

"And we know all the rest from hearsay—how the bachelor, Lord Beaudevere, represented these children to his neighbors as his little cousins and wards; how he sent Valdimir to Eton, and afterwards to Oxford, where the young man distinguished himself as much by devotion to study as by skill in athletic sports; how the guardian sent him on his Continental tour, and at his return celebrated his majority at Cloudland, presenting him to the tenantry as the heir; how the Baron procured the most accomplished governess and masters for Vivienne, and took her to London and had her presented to the Queen. All this we know of these two individuals, whose earliest days were passed in a squalid tenement-house in a foreign city," said Aspirita, scornfully.

"Well, the fellow *is* the heir-presumptive of the title and estates of Lord Beaudevere! If it were not so, he might never have dared to aspire to the hand of the Lady Arielle Montjoie. Or if he had, his aspirations would have been treated with contempt."

"Then if he is the heir of the Barony of Beaudevere he must be so through his mother, for he cannot be so through his father, since the name of Desparde is not to be found in the Baudevere genealogy," said Aspirita, sententiously.

"It is probably through his mother, whoever she was, since Beaudevere is one of those Baronies that, failing male heirs, descend to the female. But I know nothing about it," replied Brandon, testily.

"Do you know that he really *is* the heir?"

"Yes, because it is so set down in the Peerage. Under the tabular list of noblemen, with their titles, family names, seats, and heirs, you will find this entry: 'Beaudevere—Baron: family name, Beaue; seat, Cloudland, in ——shire; heir-presumptive, Valdimir Desparde, Esq.'"

"Ah! Just now you alluded to this young man's father as Valdimir Desparde the elder. So that the son bears the exact name of his father?"

"Yes, the exact name of his father."

"He knows that, does he?"

"Yes, he knows that; but that is absolutely all that he does know of his father."

"Then we will try to enlighten him!" exclaimed Aspirita, with a blaze of malignity from her big black eyes.

"Do you know something, then?" cried Brandon, starting.

"Yes, I do. I know that Lord Beaudevere is merciful in leaving Valdimir Desparde in his ignorance, and that he would have been much more merciful to have left him in obscurity," said Aspirita, solemnly.

"Sister! WHAT do you mean! WHAT discovery have you made!" exclaimed Brandon, in great excitement.

"One that I intend you to reveal to Valdimir Desparde. And when you shall have done so, should he be the man of honor we believe him, he will release Lady Arielle from her engagement to him, and he will fly to the uttermost parts of the earth rather than wed with her."

"What is this discovery? Explain yourself!" exclaimed Brandon Coyle, starting up and standing before her.

Aspirita put her hand in her pocket and drew forth a folded newspaper, yellow and faded with age and so worn all around its creases that it threatened to fall to pieces on being opened.

"What is that!" demanded Brandon, reaching forth his hand.

"Don't touch it yet. It is the New Orleans *Courier* of sixteen years ago. Uncle sent me up with his keys to open his secretary and fetch him some documents which he described to me. That was this morning, while the bailiff was here. Well, I went up to his secretary in the library, and unlocked the upper drawer, but had hard work to pull it out. When I did so, by main strength, at last, I pulled it too far, and it fell with a crash—"

"For Heaven's sake, get on!" impatiently exclaimed Brandon.

"And the jar, or something, touched or started the spring of a secret space at the back of the drawer that flew open and let this paper tumble out. There was nothing else in the hiding-place but this paper. Oh! you will call it fate—its falling into my possession in this way!"

The young man eagerly seized the paper.

He looked at the lines she had indicated until his gaze dilated into a stare, his cheeks grew pale, and his chin fell—aghast with horror!

"Oh, this is terrible! terrible! terrible!" he exclaimed, when at last he could speak for emotion.

"If it be so terrible in your eyes, what must it be in his!" whispered Aspirita.

"What, indeed! Oh, this is worse than the worst that could be imagined!" he muttered.

"He—Valdimir Desparde—ought not to be permitted to marry Lady Arielle Montjoie," whispered Aspirita.

"*Ought not!* He must not and shall not! Oh! that Lord Beaudevere could have known this and kept it concealed!" bitterly exclaimed Brandon.

"He did it in mercy to Valdimir and Vivienne!"

"But what sort of mercy, or even justice, has he shown in his dealings with Lord and Lady Altonham and Lady Arielle Montjoie!"

"Perhaps he thought this secret would never come out to injure them."

"And yet an old paper fortunately comes to light just in time to save the young lady from ruin and her family from dishonor. I will take this paper to the Earl of Altofaire this morning and lay the case before him!"

"No, no! You do not so!"

"Why not?"

"Because, if you do, the Earl will stop the marriage, for Lady Arielle's sake, and then all Lady Arielle's sympathies will be with her betrothed lover, and she will remain faithful to him, and perhaps—even *elope* with him!"

"That is true! What, then, would you advise me to do with this paper?"

"Take it to Valdimir Desparde! Remind him of his oft-expressed desire to penetrate the mystery of his own early life, and of his constant wonder at his guardian's reserve on the subject. Then tell him that you have accidentally discovered the secret—that you feel bound in honor to reveal it to him. Then show him the paper."

"Ay, Asp! Asp! What a serpent you are!" exclaimed Brandon Coyle, half in admiration, half in dread.

"Stay," she murmured. "I hope that Valdimir does not suspect that you ever aspired to the hand of Arielle?"

"No. He has not that matter of triumph over me. It was while he was on his 'grand tour' that I—made a fool of myself, and I have not seen her since her rejection of my suit."

"And she has never told her betrothed of your offer, you presume?"

"Who! *Arielle!* Arielle boast of her conquest of one man to another man! I have heard of women who do such things, but Arielle—never!"

"So much the better. Then your way is clear. Go to him as his old friend, on the strength of your old mutual affection, and tell him, with as much seeming hesitation and delicate sympathy as you can assume, of the discovery you have just made, and of the uncompromising sense of duty that constrains you to communicate it to him. He will fly the country; *I know* he will. But he will come to bid me good-by first; I know *that* too. And *then* if I do not commence a treatment of consolation and cure, my name is not Aspirita Coyle!"

"Oh, Asp! Asp! So that is your game, is it?" "That is my game," as you call it, Brand. You thought of *your* happiness only in view! Pooh, pooh, brother! we are egotists all. You love the bride elect. I like the bridegroom expectant. We work together for our mutual interests. Behold all!"

"But, Aspirita, would *you* marry a man who did not think himself good enough for Lady Arielle Montjoie? A man in his exceptional circumstances?" inquired Brandon Coyle, in surprise.

"Yes, I would. I am not Lady Arielle Montjoie. I am Aspirita Coyle, the orphan, dependent on my bachelor uncle, whose estates will all go to *you*. Besides, I love him," added the bold beauty, without a moment's hesitation.

"Humph! A man with *such* a reproach attached to his name! You must love him for *himself alone* then!"

"No! for *myself alone!* I *might* be capable of killing him to prevent another woman having him!"

"Bravo, Asp! But O! the fates forbid that ever your sting should strike me!"

"Go, now, and execute your mission to Cloudland. It is time, unless you would prefer a dramatic forbidding of the bans at the very altar to-morrow!" said Aspirita, not a whit discomposed by the questionable compliments of her brother.

"Can't forbid the bans, since there have been no bans! They are to be married by special license," said Brandon, almost gayly, so much was he elated by the prospect of preventing the marriage.

"They *were* to have been married, you mean! But they certainly are *not* to be *now*," amended Aspirita.

"And, meanwhile, as the parties most concerned, they should be informed of their changed prospects," added Brandon Coyle, with a smile; and, rising, with a bow he left his sister, and, a few minutes later, departed on his detestable errand.

Aspirita Coyle looked after him, a great light of triumph dilating her dark eyes until they seemed the mouths of caverns leading down to the abyss of her darker soul, as she muttered to herself:

"*Now*, Valdimir Desparde, you shall be mine! It may take trouble and time, but I can work and—*wait!*"

The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated Aug. 17, which can now be had at any news-office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news-office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 180 William street, New York.

The Disappearance of John Gwynne.

St. Louis Republican, Aug. 2.

John Gwynne has mysteriously disappeared from his home on the east side of Summit avenue, between Clark avenue and Adams street. He was prostrated by the heat several weeks ago, and since has been delirious and under medical treatment, and not able to leave his home. On Wednesday he desired to go down town to see his employers, Messrs. Samuel C. Davis & Co., but his wife [formerly Miss Goodrich, of Chicago] entreated him not to attempt to leave the house until he was further convalescent. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, he slipped noiselessly out of the house, and took a car on Clark avenue, telling some acquaintance he passed that he was going down to the store. Up to 10 o'clock last night he had not returned, and no information concerning him was received by his family. His wife received a letter yesterday morning from him. This letter was without date, but the post-mark indicated that it had been put in the Post-Office at 6 p.m. of Wednesday. The note-paper on which the letter was written was smeared with stains, which are supposed to be from blood drops. The contents of the letter were as follows:

DEAR WIFE: Kiss the children for me; they will not see me again; pay my debts, as I will not be home again. JOHN.

From the tenor of the letter Mrs. Gwynne believes that her husband, while in a delirious fit, may have destroyed himself, and consequently she and her children are prostrated with grief and sorrow.

Mr. Gwynne was about 45 years old, five feet seven inches in height, was nearly bald, but had some light red hair, and he wore a light-red goatee with whiskers of two weeks' growth. He was dressed in light gray pantaloons, blue flannel coat and vest, dark-brown straw hat, and black neck-tie. He was slimly built, and had a haggard expression of countenance from his recent illness.

Mr. Gwynne was a native of England, and came to St. Louis about three years ago, and was for some time a salesman in the store of Messrs. Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney; and lately a salesman for Samuel C. Davis & Co. He was a member of the Oak Lodge of the Knights of Honor, and was a highly-esteemed citizen of the western part of St. Louis. He has a wife and five children, with whom his relations were of the tenderest kind.

HORTICULTURE.

The August Meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society—What They Said About Orchards—Vineyards—Small Fruits—Vegetables—Ornamental Planting—Fruits on Exhibition — Miscellaneous Discussion — Death of E. K. Nichols.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 3.—It was my privilege to be in attendance at the meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, Aug. 1. The meeting was held at the residence of Fred Hayden, Alton, who is the most successful horticulturist of this district. The attendance was quite large, and the discussions, I thought, were more earnest and full than usual. It is known that the ranks of the Alton horticulturists have been seriously invaded by death and removals; but other workers have come forward, and I could not see that the Society was likely to lose its former prestige as the leading local society of the country. The subjects discussed were as follows:

ORCHARDS.

The report all around was that, both in quantity and quality, the crop was poor.

Mr. Lion estimated that there would be less than half a crop.

Mr. Riehl had very few winter apples. Only the Rome Beauty is looking well.

Mr. Hollard said he had no apples, and peaches are nothing. Every kind of fruit, he said, commencing with the cherry, has rotted badly this season as soon as ripening commenced.

Mr. McPike asked if any variety of apples was reliable.

Mr. Lion answered, Sops of [W]ine has been recommended as a reliable sort.

Mr. Riehl said it was not safe to take the experience of any one year. Last year the early harvest was fair and good: this year, worthless. A few years since the Janet was much condemned, but, for the past two years, it has done well.

VINEYARDS.

We hear only a wail of despair from the vineyards. Grapes are rotting, rotting, rotting, till the best promise in the best-cared-for vineyards is not more than one-third of a crop.

Mr. Riehl said even the growth of wood has been bad. He said, furthermore, that his vineyard now produces for the most part only sweet-potatoes; that is, he has dug up the vines, removing them as cumberers of the ground, and finds more profit in growing potatoes.

SMALL FRUITS.

Mr. William Jackson read an essay upon this subject, suggesting that the cutting back of the young canes of the blackberry and raspberry at the proper time would produce early ripening of the fruit, and at the same time would improve the quality of the same.

This produced considerable discussion, and many doubted the conclusion which the essayist reached. But he confirmed his position by quoting James Mullen, of Alton, who had carefully experimented with his plantation, ripening the fruit two weeks ahead of plantations not so pruned.

The objection was based upon the supposition that there was little or no direct communication between the growing and the bearing canes. Yet Mr. Jackson contended that it was an established fact that the Turner Raspberry cannot be successfully grown unless the young canes are rigorously kept back.

Mr. Riehl recommended close observation on this point next season. It will be done.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTATION.

The Hon. John M. Rearson read an essay upon this subject. The pruning of ornamental trees was the point specially presented. The object is to secure long life and beauty in the tree. To this end "hedgering" of the tree should be avoided, and the pruning should be judicious. Prune with judgment, and in a manner to make compact heads, that will stand the storms, and not break with their own weight of top.

Dr. Long, and Messrs. Hollister, Riehl, and others, entered into the discussion.

VEGETABLES.

Capt. Hollister read an essay on this subject, which was followed by discussion.

FRUITS ON EXHIBITION.

H. G. McPike, Chairman of the Committee on Fruits, reported the following fruits on the table:

From F. Hayden—Two quarts of Downing strawberries, second crop, quite unusual in quality; Lawton and Kittatinny blackberries, large and fine; Blackcap raspberries, good; red raspberries, fair quality; and of grapes, Ives' Seedling and Hartford Prolific, ready for market.

From Mr. Hollister—Cumberland, Triumph, Longworth, and Downing strawberries, second crop, good large berries; of raspberries, the Brandywine and Kirtland; Lawton and Kittatinny blackberries.

From E. A. Riehl—Cumberland and Triumph strawberries, large, firm, well-ripened, and best on exhibition.

FLOWERS ON EXHIBITION.

There were on a number of bouquets on the table, brought by the ladies, who were more numerous than the men. Indeed, one element of the greatest strength in this organization is the influence of the ladies. It has always been so, and always will continue to be so.

ORCHARD-FRUITS.

There was an unusual display of orchard-fruits on the table, contributed by Messrs. Pearson, Hayden, Hollister, Riehl, Benson, Frost, and others,—including, of apples, American Summer Pearmain, Maiden's Blush, Benoni, Porter, Hubbardson; of peaches, Early York, Crawford, and a new seedling from Mr. Frost, a little earlier and more tart than Early York, which it resembles very much.

Mr. Hollister presented a peach, resembling Haines' Early, for a name.

Of pears, there were Bartlett, Louise Bon de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Clapp's Favorite Beurre, Diel, Ontario, Kirtland, Dearborn Seedling, and a beautiful pear, name unknown.

E. Hollister presented a blue plum, just ripening, for name.

Mr. Riehl asked if any gentleman present had any variety of stone-fruit that he could say was profitable to grow, save the peach? He very much questioned whether, as a rule, any of the stone-fruits, save the peach, will pay the grower.

Mr. McPike said he would name the Dawson plum. In five years he had grown two paying crops.

The Richmond cherry was also named as profitable.

The discussion was pro and con; and you felt, at the close, that your thought upon the subject was considerably mixed. At least, you could not tell from the discussion whether it was so or whether it was not.

The oak was now becoming miscellaneous, and the members began to ask questions. Some one inquired what was the first, second, and third best pear in the list for profit.

Mr. Riehl said the Howell was first on the list with him, and the Bartlett second, he did not care to name a third.

Mr. Benson said, Bartlett first, Duchess second, and Howell third.

Mr. Frost said, Bourre d'Anjou first, Bartlett second, and Howell third.

Mr. Pierson—Beurre Clargeau and Seckel; he would have no third.

Mr. McPike named Duchess, Bartlett, and Seckel.

Mr. Harden—Duchess, Bartlett, and Seckel.

The Society has recently been called to part by death with one of its honored members, Mr. E. K. Nichols, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a suitable paper in memory of the departed.

The Society adjourned to meet at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Benson, near Upper Alton, on the first Thursday in September.

Thus was spent the day. It was one of the most pleasant and social of the meetings that are so common with the horticulturists of Alton. The refreshments were abundant for all, and every way all that could be desired. Mr. Hayden is now shipping grapes to Chicago, and, as usual, he has the best-paying crop in the neighborhood. O. L. B.

A Hot-Water Fountain.

Building News.

The City of Pesth has almost accomplished the task of obtaining an unlimited supply of nearly boiling water, which will be available for public and private use. The ready-heated fluid is obtained from a deep artesian well, from which, when completed, the water will issue in a mighty fountain, to the hight of nearly fifty feet. The deepest artesian well in the world has hitherto been that at Paris, which measures 1,794 feet in depth. The Pesth well has already attained a depth of 3,130 feet, and will, when bored the required depth, more than double the depth of its Paris rival. The water now issuing from the bowels of the earth, three-fifths of a mile below the surface, has a temperature of 161 degrees Fahrenheit, and the work will be prosecuted until a warmth of 178 degrees Fahrenheit is obtained. The meaning of these figures will be better understood when it is remembered that the temperature of a hot bath is 98 degrees, while that of boiling water is 212 degrees. The daily supply is already 175,000 gallons, a quantity which will be greatly increased at the enhanced depth. The work progresses at the rate of fifty feet a month, and recent improvements in the mechanical appliances render possible a still more rapid rate of working. This remarkable undertaking is being carried on partly at the expense of the city and partly at the expense of the engineers, Messrs. Zsigmondy.

WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

A Railroad Company May Kill Horses Without Paying for Them, under Certain Circumstances—The Liability of Express Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—An important decision of the State Supreme Court relates to the liability of railroad companies for horses injured while being transported on the cars. The case is that of Morrison vs. the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, operating the Wisconsin Central Railroad. The Court holds that a railroad company may by express contract limit its liability in the carriage of horses; that possession by a shipper of a carrier's receipt for the property, containing special terms, is at least prima facie evidence of his assent to such terms, and in most cases may be regarded as conclusive; that when the railroad company's usage was to carry horses at owner's risk, giving reduced rates for that reason, and where the letters "O. R.," signifying "Owner's Risk," were upon the receipt given to the plaintiff which he retained and put in evidence on the trial, he, the plaintiff, testifying that he did not see the letters (not that he did not *understand* their meaning), it is held that the limitation on the Company's liability clearly appears from the

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Majeronis. Afternoon: "The Old Corporal." Evening: "Jealousy."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Colville Folly Company. "Babes in the Wood." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLANEY LODGE, NO. 271, A. F. & A. M.—Stated Communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Hall 76 Monroe-st. Visiting brethren cordially invited. GEORGE GARDNER, W. M.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99½.

SITTING BULL still watches and waits over the Canadian border, and, if recent reports are correct, he also hungers, and his stomach yearns for a square meal as doth his heart for a reservation. The Canadian authorities—namely, the Mounted Police—are longing for the time when the craving of the great warrior for sustenance will force him to cross into the United States, either as a suppliant or a belligerent, and they be once more rid of an unwelcome guest. The time of his pilgrimage hitherward is believed to be near at hand.

The estrangement which has existed between the German Government and the Vatican is said to be about to end by a compromise arranged between BISMARCK and the Papal Nuncio, negotiations to this end having been in progress at Heidelberg for several days. The basis of the compromise is reported to be the granting of amnesty for all offenses committed by the Catholic clergy against the FALK laws, and the re-establishment of the arrangement existing before the rupture. Should the result of these negotiations prove as favorable as is now anticipated, the new Pontiff will have reason to congratulate the Church upon the mutually satisfactory disposition of a grave and momentous controversy.

The authorities at Washington have advices from the Mexican border which indicate that the Mexicans are about to make a show of resistance to the passage of United States troops across the Rio Grande in pursuit of cattle-thieves. Several successful incursions have recently been made by the soldiers under Gen. MACKENZIE, and Mexican dignity appears to have been wounded by these frequent expeditions. It is not expected that anything very serious will arise from the military preparations now going on across the border. On the contrary, it is believed that the thieving bands which have so long infested that region will have less chance of success and the necessity for entering Mexican territory be greatly diminished if both sides of the river are patrolled by a sufficient military force.

The distillers in Chicago have united in a letter to Internal Revenue Commissioner RAUM in which they make formal complaint of the serious disadvantage they labor under by reason of the fact that highwines are sold in open market in Cincinnati for four cents less per gallon than the cost of production with the Government tax honestly and faithfully collected. The Chicago men have been compelled to abandon the manufacture of highwines, through inability to compete with a market more favored in the matter of the payment of the internal-revenue tax, and are forced to export a large portion of their product, thus decreasing materially the revenue realized by the Government from tax-paid goods. The facts and figures cited to show that something is rotten in the Cincinnati whisky business are such as to demand attention and prompt action by the Treasury Department.

There was a curious mixture of sense and nonsense in the views expressed by different persons before the Congressional Labor Committee yesterday. A Connecticut man hailing from Danbury had a magnificent scheme whereby every man who wanted it was to get $5,000 from the Government, free of interest and without security. Another Kearneyite declared that machinery, being the curse of labor, should be crushed out, and gold and silver demonetized so as to make room for unlimited issues of fiat money. Against the preposterous theories of these two lunatics were offset the eminently sensible expressions of two other witnesses, one of whom thought the cause of the depression was the War, the over-issue of paper currency, the extravagance caused by the period of inflation, and the high protective tariff; while another, a blue-ribbon man, attributed the existing destitution among laboring men to rum-guzzling and beer-swilling.

It appears that about 400 men employed in the large boot and shoe manufactories of Chicago, known as "bottomers," have quit work and entered upon a strike because of the refusal of their employers to advance wages to a point where it would be impossible to compete with Eastern manufacturers and those in this city who have prison contracts. The employers consented to an advance of 50 cents a case for bottoming boots, but claim that they cannot continue manufacturing and pay the increase of $1 demanded by the striking workmen. If the bottomers succeed in their strike to the extent of a general suspension of work among the large factories, their success will involve the throwing out of employment of 400 other workmen who have no desire to strike. The wages they could earn at the advanced rate agreed to by the proprietors are said to average $10.50 per week—a sum sufficient to attract outside workmen not connected with the strike, and fill the places of those who have quit work. It would seem that under the circumstances the strike of the bottomers is untimely and ill-advised, and must result in a loss to the dissatisfied workmen.

LANDS FOR WHOEVER WILL TAKE THEM.

We yesterday had some comments upon the decision of Secretary SCHURZ directing that all the lands donated by the Government to the Pacific Railroad Companies should hereafter be open to pre-emption and private entry at the rate of $1.25 per acre. This will open to private purchase about 28,000,000 acres of land at $1.25 per acre. It is supposed by many that these are the only lands now obtainable, or that are open to occupation by purchase, pre-emption, or under the Homestead or soldiers' laws. As so much is said about the inability of poor men to get lands, we give as a matter of information an abstract of the land laws as they now stand. To understand this the better, it should be stated that in all the grants of land to railroads the Government retained each alternate section of land, which sections are now and have always been open to purchase and pre-emption at $2.50 per acre. There are several modes of obtaining Government lands: (1) By purchase, by "private entry" or location; (2) location by land scrip; (3) by pre-emptions; (4) by entry under the Homestead law; (5) by entry under the special homestead provisions in the case of soldiers of the late War. The proceedings in these cases are as follows:

1. Any person having selected the land he desires makes written application therefor, describing it. If this land be of the character open to private entry, his application is recorded, and he pays the purchase money, $1.25 per acre, and receives a patent therefor. Under this form the quantity is not limited, and there are no restrictions as to occupation or cultivation.

2. Congress has granted at various times land to States for colleges and other institutions, and scrip has been issued therefor, which may be located on any land subject to private entry. The warrant or scrip is accepted in place of the cash at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

3. The pre-emption privilege is restricted to the heads of families, widows, or single men over 21 years of age, citizens of the United States, or who have taken steps to be naturalized. This right extends to 160 acres at $1.25 per acre on general public lands, or at $2.50 per acre on the alternate sections of land along the railroad routes. The person must go upon and occupy the land, and within three months file a declaration of his purpose to purchase that quarter section, and within thirty months, or two years and six months, thereafter, must file proof of his occupancy and settlement and pay the price thereof in cash. In case the settler dies before maturing his claim, all his rights succeed to his widow or heirs. Actual settlement is the essential feature of this privilege, there being a credit of thirty-three months for the purchase money.

4. The Homestead law gives the right to enter, free of charge, on any land open to purchase, 160 acres; he or she must be 21 years of age; the head of a family, a citizen, or intending to become one; he must declare that the entry is for his or her exclusive benefit, and for actual settlement and cultivation. At the end of five years settlement and cultivation upon proof thereof, and payment of the office fees, the person is entitled to a patent therefor. The applicant for a homestead can select 160 acres of any land, the cash price of which is $1.25 per acre; or he may take eighty acres of any of the reserved land, the cash price of which is $2.50 per acre.

5. All the provisions of the Homestead law are extended to every soldier and officer of the army who served not less than ninety days during the late War and who was honorably discharged; the difference being that he may select 160 acres of any land, including the reserved lands, the cash price of which is $2.50 per acre, and the time of the service in the army shall be deducted from the period of five years, required in all other cases of homestead, for settlement and cultivation. The benefit of this law is extended to the widow of a soldier, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage the minor children may enter the homestead. If the soldier died during the term of his enlistment, then the widow or children shall be entitled to the benefit of the full term of the enlistment. The total fees and commissions to be paid in case of a homestead is $18, of which $4 are paid when the final certificate is issued.

From these particulars it will be seen that any adult person may pre-empt any portion of the public land to the extent of 160 acres of land held at $1.25 an acre, or eighty acres held at $2.50 per acre, and pay for the same, without interest, at the end of thirty-three months after taking possession.

Or, under the Homestead law, every adult may enter 160 acres of $1.25 land, or eighty acres of $2.50 land, without cost, on the condition of cultivating and occupying the same five years.

Or a soldier, or the widow of a soldier, or the minor children of a soldier, can enter 160 acres of either description of land, and have the term of service in the army deducted from the five years' settlement or cultivation. Land may be entered for homesteads by a duly appointed agent. Lands acquired under the Homestead law are not liable for debts contracted previously.

The objection is urged that there is no land now open for settlement under these laws, and that all the good lands have been taken up. This is not true. No State has exhibited a greater growth of late years than Kansas, and we have before us a statement of the lands now open to settlement in that State. From this we give the following summary:

Railroad lands.	*Acres.*
1. A., Topeka & S. F. R. R. lands	1,250,000
2. Kansas Pacific R. R.	2,500,000
3. M., Kansas & Texas R. R.	350,000
4. Missouri River, etc., R. R.	300,000
5. Central Branch U. P. R. R.	150,000
Total in Kansas	4,550,000

These lands range from $2 to $6 an acre, and are sold on an average of eleven years' time, with liberal discounts.

State lands.	*Acres.*
School and other lands	3,000,000

These lands are sold at not less than $3 per acre, on ten years' time.

Public lands.	*Acres.*
Northwestern District	4,750,000
Western District	3,000,000
Salina District	500,000
Republican District	100,000
Arkansas Valley District	6,845,000
Wichita District	750,000
Osage District	1,000,000
Total public lands	16,945,000

Here are nearly 17,000,000 of acres of public land all open under the Homestead law, in farms of 160 acres, free of cost, or open under private entry at $1.25 per acre for cash, or under pre-emption, in farms of 160 acres, at $1.25 per acre, with thirty-three months' credit without interest. In addition, there are the 3,000,000 acres of State lands for sale on ten years' time, and the 4,500,000 acres of railroad land on eleven years' time. All this is in the one State of Kansas. In Nebraska, Minnesota, and Dakota, the lands of all kinds—railroad, State, and public lands—are even of greater extent, and, for the most part, all capable of immediate cultivation, easy of access, with facilities of travel, transportation, and postal and telegraph service wholly unknown to the people yet living who filled up Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. Dakota is twice the size of Minnesota, and as large as Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin. Kansas is twice as large as Indiana, and Nebraska has about the same dimensions. In Kansas and Nebraska there are many counties not yet settled to any extent, and where colonies or organizations of six, ten, or twenty families migrate together they can have their lands selected by an agent for them in one body, thus forming a community, and if they purchase the land from the railroads, or from the State, can secure the most liberal terms and long credit, or if they take under the pre-emption laws, each will have thirty-three months' time in which to pay for the land, or if they take under the Homestead law, can be of mutual assistance in the way of labor and means until they can begin to produce. In all such cases the larger the number moving together the greater aid they will be to each other, the better terms they can make; but in every case they ought to have their land selected by a trusted agent beforehand, and then move directly to it. Wherever there are men wanting land, with the intention of laboring thereon, the land is abundant, easily reached, obtainable on any terms; and in every case they will find liberal hands prompt to help them on their way.

CHANGES IN THE EUROPEAN MAP.

The changes made in the geographical position of Eastern Europe by the treaty of Berlin are so considerable that the map and globe makers will shortly have to issue new editions. The new boundaries of Bulgaria may be easily traced upon the present atlas by reference to a few points. Commencing at Widdin, the Danube from there to a point a little east of Silistria makes the north boundary; a line from there southeast to Mangalia on the Black Sea and the seacoast to a short distance below Varna, make the east boundary. The upper short ranges of the Balkans, as far as Derbend, and then the main range as far as Ichtiman, make the south boundary. From there the west line runs from Ichtiman past the south of Sophia up through Zaribrodz and Rakowitza to the Servian frontier, including an area of 23,000 square miles and 1,800,000 population. Roumania gets 7,000 square miles in the Dobrudja and Delta of the Danube, but loses 3,300 square miles in Bessarabia and about 200,000 people, so that her actual gain is only about 3,600 square miles of territory. Eastern Roumelia is a long parallelogram, extending from the Little Kara-Su River to Burgas, on the Black Sea. Bosnia goes to Austria, which gives her 30,000 square miles and a population of 1,000,000, and besides this thirty square miles at the southeastern angle of Montenegro. Servia secures the larger part of the Province of Nisch,—3,000 square miles,—and a population of 200,000, which makes her present area 20,000 square miles and her population 1,567,000. Montenegro gets a long narrow strip on the southeast and the harbor of Antivari, an area of 1,500 square miles and a population of 40,000, which now enlarges her area to 3,100 square miles and her population to 230,000. Besides her future indemnity, Russia receives 3,300 square miles and 200,000 people in Bessarabia, and 9,000 square miles and over 300,000 population in Asia. It was generally supposed that Greece was hardly used by the Congress, but should the recommendations of the Congress be adopted—and Turkey will hardly care to disregard them—she will receive an area of not less than 5,500 square miles, which is more than Servia, Roumania, or Montenegro, who had to bear the brunt of war, receive. In the aggregate Turkey loses over 70,000 square miles of territory and a population of three and a half millions. She has absolute jurisdiction nowhere. The small fragment left to her in Europe will be ruled henceforth by a Christian Governor, and her Asiatic possessions have passed under an English protectorate. Looking at Turkey from this point of view, there is considerable point to NAST's cartoon in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*. It represents BISMARCK standing at the head of the dinner table; upon a plate in the centre are two or three bones; England, France, and Italy are handing up their plates for more, to which he replies, with his own plate empty before him, "Gentlemen, there is really no more Turkey."

KEARNEY IN BOSTON.

The appearance of KEARNEY in the reconstructed Faneuil Hall of Boston, overflowing with people, is certainly a sensation suggestive of strong contrasts; but that is about all. His speech and the account of its reception, interlarded with annotations of cheers and laughter, produce no other impression in print than that of infinite disgust; in this respect, too, it resembles most other transient sensations. The speech was a composite performance, made up of some glittering generalities, probably prepared in advance by KEARNEY's reportorial secretary (and partly cribbed from Col. INGERSOLL), along with the man's own profanity and coarseness. If anybody pauses to marvel over the mosaic, he will merely be puzzled, as in some other cases of mosaic, to understand how people can be attracted by such an exhibition. Nevertheless, a crazy person, properly exhibited, can generally make a sensation in this country; in other countries the police usually suppress such exhibitions.

Of course the burden of the speech was to show that every capitalist is a "thief," and every bondholder a "*lecherous* thief,"—though why a bondholder should necessarily be more "lecherous" than other capitalists Mr. KEARNEY did not stop to explain. The newspapers were denounced as run in the interest of "cutthroats, political bilks, day-light thieves, and midnight assassins," and all because they report KEARNEY's speeches *verbatim*, and thus make him familiar with their gross vulgarity. Mr. KEARNEY says he can hire a man to write him "a grammatical speech" for $2.50 in greenbacks, which suggests the ardent wish that he would use $2.50 in this commendable fashion; but he also says that "it takes millions of dollars to buy an honest man, be he ever so ungrammatical," which suggests that Mr. KEARNEY's idea of an honest man is not like that of the extinct *Mr. Toodles*,—"a man that don't care a d—n,"—but a man who won't sell out cheap. What is Mr. KEARNEY's price? And wouldn't he be dear at any figure?

It is not easy to come down to a practical, matter-of-fact way of dealing with KEARNEY,—no easier than an effort to hold a rational conversation with an inmate of an insane asylum who imagines himself to be JULIUS CÆSAR or the first NAPOLEON. When he tries to talk sense to his hearers, he finds it necessary to travel back to California, and the issues there have been so distinctively local that they do not help him as an adviser of the workingmen of Massachusetts. All this we have explained before. But it was very funny that he should recount how the California workingmen had been deceived in the politicians and demagogues whom they elevated to office for a time, and how they had only found relief finally by throwing over the political bummers and electing none but "poor, obscure artisans" to office; all this was exceedingly funny in view of the fact that Mr. KEARNEY's mission to Massachusetts is to help elect BEN BUTLER Governor of the State,—a man who, so far from being a "poor, obscure artisan," is a bloated capitalist, a "protected" manufacturer, and a political bummer. What was not so funny, however, was KEARNEY's emphasized advice to the workingmen "to pool all your issues and put them all in one pot" as a certain means of success, with the announcement that it would be time enough for them to determine what they would do after they had thus captured the State. From a partisan point of view, KEARNEY's advice in this regard was certainly shrewd, though, fortunately, the advice is more difficult to follow than to give, for no factions are more obstinate in their theories and hobbies than the factions of so-called workingmen in politics. There is certainly reason to apprehend that if the workingmen were united, and could agree to pool their side-issues and cover them up, as KEARNEY advises, they could carry Massachusetts, or any other State in which there are populous cities and large manufacturing establishments; but large numbers of the well-to-do workingmen will prefer to insist upon knowing what the outcome of such a success would be. KEARNEY's idea is that it will be time enough to determine that after the success shall have been achieved; but he forgets that he has in a large measure predetermined it in his public utterances. His notion is "first to corral the capitalists, and when you get 'em corraled, grind 'em, GOD damn 'em." Fortunately there is in Massachusetts, and in every other State where the common school system has been successful, a very large proportion of the working people who understand that to "corral the capitalists first and then grind them,"—that is, rob and destroy their property,—is a policy which will bear down harder upon the working classes than any other; so Mr. KEARNEY will scarcely induce the workingmen to wipe out the differences of opinion among themselves merely to gain a power which will be abused by the new set of "horny-handed" politicians of whom KEARNEY is the type.

THE TILDEN CONTROVERSY.

We have no disposition to enter in detail upon the controversy precipitated by WATTERSON and HEWITT over TILDEN's responsibility for his own misfortunes. The subject has been revived in a long letter from MANTON MARBLE to the public, in which he takes sides with WATTERSON, and produces a number of letters and telegrams, along with his own account of Mr. TILDEN's attitude and sentiments, to show that the latter never approved, but rather condemned and opposed, the Electoral Commission scheme. After devoting more time to the reading of the letters on both sides than the subject warranted, we have come to the conclusion that Mr. TILDEN, with his usual careful deliberation, determined to so conduct himself as to throw the responsibility upon others in case the Commission should decide against him. It was a case of "Heads, I win; tails, you lose." Had the Commission scheme resulted in the seating of TILDEN, this controversy would never have broken out, and Mr. TILDEN, as President, would quietly and gracefully have received the congratulations of the country upon his personal conservatism and magnanimity in submitting the disputed title to arbitration in order to avoid possible revolution and civil war. As the result was the reverse, it is now Mr. TILDEN's interest to rid himself of all responsibility for the unsuccessful effort to reach the White House, and Mr. MANTON MARBLE's revelations and documents at hand show that TILDEN had prepared the way for doing this. At the same time, it does not appear that Mr. TILDEN had any other plan for taking care of his Presidential interests than that of procrastination by debate and forcing the Republicans to fall back upon the letter of the law, in the hope that they would not have the moral courage to assert and maintain their rights. Whether or not Mr. TILDEN would have had the courage to organize or lead a resistance in such an event, is doubtful at the least.

In spite of the evident partiality for Mr. TILDEN which has prompted Mr. MARBLE to publish this letter (probably at the instance and under the direction of Mr. TILDEN), we may doubt whether the publication was well-advised. So long as Messrs. WATTERSON and HEWITT were firing paper bullets at each other, with the mutual understanding that no other kind of bullets were to be used, the affair might have been regarded as a personal dispute, but Mr. MARBLE's letter draws the line strongly between two factions of the Democratic party,—the TILDEN faction and the anti-TILDEN faction. And now the fight will go bravely on. Mr. TILDEN will labor under the necessity of continually defending and justifying his course pending the counting of the vote, and he will not be able to make out that he was either a magnanimous and patriotic American in advising and urging compromise, nor yet that he was a great and valiant leader, counseling his friends to stand by what they conceived to be their rights, and promising to conduct them to victory. Thus he will stand between two fires,—one coming from that large faction that believes constitutional compromise was the only peaceful issue out of the trouble, and the other from the faction that wanted the offices at any cost. The situation does not seem to be peculiarly favorable to Mr. TILDEN's nomination two years hence, though, from a selfish Republican point of view, we might wish it were otherwise.

We have only one other comment to make on Mr. MANTON MARBLE's letter. A large part of it is devoted to the alleged fraudulent methods of the Republicans in influencing the Returning Boards and local politicians of three Southern States. We merely wish to submit that this does not come with the best of grace from a gentleman who is said to have approached DENNIS or McLIN, or some other one of the "ague-stricken Pariahs" of Florida, and to have told him that he would be taken care of handsomely, or words to that effect, in case Mr. TILDEN were counted in; yet this was the purport of Gen. LEW WALLACE's testimony before the POTTER Committee, as the story came to him from the person whom Mr. MARBLE thus tried to "influence."

THE CONCERT-SALOON WAR.

Our Mayor is at present sorely troubled on account of his undoubtedly well-meant efforts to serve the public good by suppressing what is commonly called "concert-saloons." There can be no doubt as to the pernicious influence which these places, whose proprietors cater to the lowest and most sensual tastes of their patrons, exert in the community. They are an outgrowth of the brutal conception of pleasure that prevails in frontier life and in miners' camps. A civilized community, and a centre of business and the higher aims of life, like Chicago, cannot suffer entertainments that lower instead of elevate the participants, and such are decidedly the majority of the concert-saloons which the late order of the Mayor suppressed. Half-nude women, indecent songs and dances, discordant tunes from half-drunken musicians, can never elevate the looker-on and hearer, especially when music is mixed with tangle-foot whisky and stale beer. If they do not disgust him at once they will prompt him to acts of brutality, ruffianism, and indecency. Instead of recreation, he receives the incentive to lust and bestialty.

It is going too far, however, to treat all places of public entertainment alike. There are places, and drinking places, too, in this city that do not deserve to be classed in the same category as these low dens which minister only to depraved tastes and tend to promote crime and disorder. Our German citizens have done a great deal to soften the harsh egotism of the life which the Puritan founders of New England set up as the standard of American society, and some of their places of resort have done a great deal to soften the asperities of American life by investing it with more of geniality, good cheer, and innocent diversion. The considerable introduction of beer as a family beverage we owe to the Germans, and they deserve credit for the continual decrease of drunkenness and coarse excess in public gatherings. They have engrafted into our social life their "Gemuethlichkeit" and their harmless social enjoyment, in which the drinking of spirituous liquors is not indulged but merely as a means to increase the feeling of good-fellowship and sociability. No one but the most radical and fanatical prohibitionist will deny that the THOMAS concerts of last year, in the Exposition Building, with their seasoning of beer and lemonade, have done a great deal to increase sociability among Americans and to refine their tastes. Why, then, should places of public resort, where music is used to influence every visitor to be congenial and social, be put under the same ban as places where the vilest mixture of tones and indecent exposures of females are employed to increase the consumption of vile drinks, and to produce a spirit of recklessness and disregard of all decency?

If a large saloon is established here for the *exclusive* sale of beer, and its proprietors provide for the entertainment of their guests an unusually expensive orchestrion which discourses good music, it should be encouraged instead of persecuted, especially if it is shown that its patrons are respectable and orderly citizens, and that the place is managed with a view to further congeniality and good fellowship. Continental Europe boasts of hundreds of "beer-halls," where the drinkers will spend a few hours to listen to music and to enjoy each other's company, and they have invariably been found to injure the trade of groggeries and drinking places where indecent pictures and other appliances tend to promote actual vice and misdeeds. We trust that the Mayor in his war upon the pernicious concert-saloons will discriminate and protect the few beer-halls that harm nothing but the grog-shop, and provide resorts of sociality and music that make very pleasant resting-places in the din and drive of city life.

THE FIEND OF THE PEACH-BASKET.

Upon the top of hot weather, taxes overdue, Communists, hay fever, rendering-house stinks, mosquitoes, and other nuisances, now comes the peach-basket with its customary load of fraud, rottenness, and general depravity, only there is more depravity to the basket than ever before. There is hardly a peach-basket in Chicago to-day that does not contain a lie, a swindle, and more or less of cholera morbus. There is hardly a peach-basket in Chicago to-day that does not show a layer of handsome fruit on the top, made all the more attractive with open-work covers that give you glimpses of red and gold, or with pink and red gauze that sets off the fruit as a lace veil heightens the illusions of a pretty face. Remove the top layer and the depravity commences. There are green peaches, blighted peaches, sweating peaches, windfall peaches, rotten peaches, wormy peaches, and dirty peaches. Corruption can be found in every stage.

There is fraud in the quality and fraud in the quantity. The peach is a swindle and the basket is a swindle. The fanciful dogma of the total depravity of inanimate things finds its clearest manifestation in the peach-basket. The depravity of a chair in the dark, of a match in a wind, of a piece of bread and butter obeying the law of gravity, of a door in damp weather, of a dull knife, all appear insignificant when compared with a basket of peaches. To such a pitch has this depravity come that one cannot buy a dollar basket without losing a dollar's worth of confidence in human nature. The fonder he is of peaches the more faith he must lose in the moral standards of the peach-raiser, and, as he contemplates basket after basket of this downy fruit, raised in regions where every prospect pleases and only man is vile, he is apt to ask himself a curious question in moral philosophy, namely, Why is it that the grower of peaches should be the most depraved of all fruit-raisers?

A barrel of apples is always honest. Pears are a moral fruit. Grapes preserve their innocence from top to bottom of the box. Even berries, which are prone to sin, keep up a decent respect for the popular notion of honesty. Though now and then they vex the patient soul of the housewife, it is usually owing to circumstances of heat and distance from home over which they have no control. But the peach seems to represent original sin itself, and the peach-grower appears to aim a blow in every basket he packs at the peace of the family and the morality of the community.

One of the saddest results of the peach-basket is the poor opinion of bucolic morals it engenders in the metropolitan heart. Great cities are always centres of corruption. Their people expect to be plagued by thieves, worried by bummers, bored by beggars, knocked down by thugs, defrauded by officials, and fleeced by small traders. If they should buy sugar that was not sanded, coffee that was not chicoried, whisky that was not benzined, horseradish that was not turniped, sweet oil that was not larded, milk that was not chalked, or dry goods that were not shoddied, they would feel unhappy and lonesome. In such a situation as this, they are accustomed to reflect upon the rural districts, and console themselves that there are some honest spots left; that the vices of the cities have not yet infested the agricultural regions; that the horny-handed farmer, going to his work in the early morning and toiling until nightfall, leads a life of stern morality, and represents what little there is left of goodness in the public condition. They reflect that man made the city and GOD made the country, and they look forward hopefully to the day when, having accumulated a sufficiency, they may turn their backs upon the wicked city and repose under their own vines and fig-trees among the simple, happy, and pious country people.

The first basket of peaches that comes to hand destroys the illusion. GOD may have made the country, but the Devil is in the peach-basket, presiding over a load of sins which represent not only those known to the cities, but several distinct species that are native and to the peach-manor born.

What is to be done in the premises? Evidently it is of no use to enact ordinances. This has been tried and found wanting. The city dealers cannot be reached by them because they are not at fault. They did not raise the fruit nor pack it, and in the guilelessness of their natures and simplicity of their hearts they probably do not suspect the condition of their goods. Besides, even if they did, is not this a free country, and in a free country has not the grocer a right to sell rotten peaches! Take away this right, do you not strike a blow at the very foundations of society and of politics, by eliminating fraud as an essential of success? But suppose an ordinance is enacted, how is it to reach the simple, honest farmer who covers the rottenness of his peach-basket with a thin veneer of freshness?

If we are to have any reform in this matter we must commence at the foundation, and how can it be more effectually reached than by moral suasion? A conviction must be raised in the heart of the peach-grower that he is a miserable sinner and needs regeneration, that his peaches are insincere, and that he himself is a fraud.

To sum it all up, he needs to be converted, and no pains should be spared to effect it. Instead of holding camp-meetings at Lake Bluff, where there are no peaches, why not hold them right in the peach-districts and wrestle with these men of sin on their own possessions? Why not send out home missionaries and colporteurs to labor personally with them, to argue with them, to pray with them, and, if possible, to turn them from the error of their ways? If there is any vantage in meeting sin upon its own grounds, then the peach-districts of Michigan should be dotted all over with camp-meeting tents, and the voices of holy men should be heard day and night thundering conviction to the hearts of the iniquitous peach-packers. Perhaps it might eventuate that after a few refreshing seasons success would crown their efforts, and the peach-baskets would come to us loaded down with luscious, health-giving fruit instead of the abomination and corruption they now contain.

PROCTOR KNOTT's famous amendment forbidding the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*, as finally amended in the Senate, has probably defeated the purposes for which the Democrats in the House created it. It forbids the President to employ any portion of the army as a *posse comitatus* except as now provided by the Constitution and by statute law. Among the statutes thus excepted is Sec. 5,298 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstruction, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, it shall be lawful for the President to employ such of the land and naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States in whatever State the laws of the United States may be forcibly opposed, or the execution therein forcibly obstructed. This section of the law is just now receiving some study in Washington in view of a possible contingency in South Carolina.

Dr. MARY WALKER, of Washington City, was picked up in New York the other night by a policeman and taken to the police-station. It was the Doctor's queer suit that got her into trouble, which consists of something like a cross between the dress of Zouave, a man's suit, and the outfit of a picnicker. It was gray in color, her hat was brown straw, and her gaiters sported many buttons. She wore a flimsy brown necktie, tied in a bow, and carried an umbrella and a stout walking-stick. When spoken to by the policeman, she "jawed back," as is her usual custom and the custom of her sex, and he, never having heard of Dr. MARY WALKER, thought it to be his duty to arrest the mixed apparition before him and have it authoritatively investigated. When in the station she took off her hat and asked: "Do I look like a man?" Having established her identity, and satisfied the officers that she was simply a fool and not a culprit, she was suffered to depart, after "sassing" everybody to her heart's content.

Once upon a time there was a wild Irishman named DONNELLY who served a term or two in Congress from Minnesota. He was then a Republican, but falling into bad company he drifted into the Democratic party,—that common receptacle of nearly everything that is mean and vicious in American politics. He has since boxed the political compass, belonging for a time to all parties. A Minnesota paper makes this allusion to him:

> That nondescript Democrat—soft-handed Granger—man of ready tongue and pen and exhaustless wit—rubicund lump of obesity and jocularity—irrepressible Greenbacker and unquenchable schemer—agile skipper across Congressional district lines—anti-monopolist who fathered a State publishing monopoly—ambitious intriguer for place and power—compound-double-back-action political somersaulter—the complacent, never discomfited, self-confident IGNATIUS LOYOLA DONNELLY is proposed as a candidate for Congress in this district in opposition to the Hon. W. D. WASHBURN.

BILL SPRINGER, of the POTTER Committee, has been talking very freely of "the case," as he calls it, which has been established by the testimony already elicited. He regards it as "one which will not only justify impeachment, but which demands it. He thinks the Wormley Hotel conference, in connection with the subsequent action of the Louisiana Commission, quite sufficient to sustain articles of impeachment, and he fully expects the House to present them at an early day." BILL will probably change his mind about the expediency of impeaching the President after he has conferred with his constituents.

The *I.-O.-U.* seems to be all "tore up" about the strike in its composing-room, caused by a reduction in the rates paid for type-setting. It reprints a number of extracts from the advertising and news columns of THE TRIBUNE for the purpose of showing that THE TRIBUNE is kicking that concern while it is down. After carefully reading all these extracts over again, which was neither very amusing nor profitable employment, we cannot find anything that warrants the *I.-O.-U.*'s assumption of being kicked. The advertising columns of THE TRIBUNE are open (and generally used we are happy to say) for all except improper or libelous announcements, and the news columns of THE TRIBUNE chronicle such events and resolutions as are thought to be of sufficient importance or interest. THE TRIBUNE hasn't the slightest objection to the *I.-O.-U.*'s reducing the rates it pays printers, or indeed doing anything else which its judgment or necessities dictate; on the other hand, it is a matter of just as little concern to THE TRIBUNE whether the trades-union people patronize the *I.-O.-U.* or not. But the *I.-O.-U.* is not so fair. It deliberately misrepresents THE TRIBUNE's position in the first place, and then lies about THE TRIBUNE's relations with its printers. It says: "The body of our type is above the standard, while the body of the type of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is below the standard." This is not true. THE TRIBUNE uses four kinds of type, technically known as brevier, minion, nonpareil, and agate, and each kind is above the standard. The inference which the *I.-O.-U.* sought to convey was that THE TRIBUNE is taking an unfair advantage of its printers. If the *I.-O.-U.* has any printers about its establishment they will be able to demonstrate the falsity of the assertion, which is only important as an instance of the disposition of unscrupulous people in trouble to drag others into trouble.

BILL SPRINGER's recent interview has attracted the attention of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which quotes this paragraph from BILL's statement:

> It has been proven that certain Southern Democrats agreed to break down the filibustering movement, and thus open the way for a peaceful inauguration of HAYES, on condition that certain concessions were made to Louisiana and South Carolina.

The *Gazette* then adds this comment:

> Thus does SPRINGER make out that after the Democrats had themselves created the Electoral Commission, the majority of them intended to break faith and law, and to prevent the declaration of the election of President by a riot. Congressman SPRINGER seems to be unconscious that by this he grants that the Democrats had entered into a criminal and villainous conspiracy. What he alleges against HAYES is the promise to do certain things which he had the right to do. What he alleges of the Democrats is a monstrous crime.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 5.—In the daily of Aug. 5, in reply to a (Bourbon, Ind.) correspondent, you say "Every time the banks present a greenback at the Sub-Treasury for coin, the Government can trump the card, or follow suit, by presenting a bank note at the Washington bank-redemption agency for the cold coin." Is this statement true? As I read the law the banks can redeem their last dollar in greenbacks, if they have them. S.

The statement of THE TRIBUNE applies to the condition of things after Jan. 1, next, when resumption shall be in operation, and not to the present time. *Then*, should the banks send in greenbacks for redemption, the Government, holding bank-notes, can demand their redemption, which must be in greenbacks or coin, and the banks cannot hold the greenbacks and have them redeemed at the same time.

The friends of Prof. SWING, of this city, and their name is legion, will be glad to know that he has spent many delightful days with the family of the actor, LAWRENCE BARRETT, at Cohasset, Mass. In a letter to the *Alliance* Prof. SWING makes this reference to Mr. BARRETT's family:

> Mr. BARRETT is a star with four satellites,—Mrs. BARRETT and three daughters,—and in all the universe no group moves more in perfect harmony. The eldest daughter is near 20, the second about 16, the youngest about 9. Mrs. BARRETT seems as young as her children. The affection that binds these five is so strong as to be beautiful to behold. The oldest daughter has already acquired quite a perfect acquaintance with the German and French languages, and with the literature of her own English. She has translated and written out the "Don Carlos" of SCHILLER, and is busy all hours with books, music, or rambles. We have had plenty of happiness, and rest, and fun here.

GOV. BISHOP, of Ohio, whose wholesale grocery house in Cincinnati recently failed, makes this statement in regard to its affairs:

> I am now having prepared a careful statement of our assets. Of course in these assets are claims which we may or may not be able to collect. I cannot, therefore, at present state what our actual assets will be, but they will go very far toward paying our liabilities. If this can be done, I am satisfied; for the present is certainly the most trying moment of my life. My suffering is certainly greater than that of any man I owe, and my greatest desire and ambition is to prevent anybody losing through me. I will give up everything except my reputation and honor. What our course in the future will be I cannot say. Our WILLIAM T. BISHOP is now East, conferring with our creditors. What the result of the conference will be I cannot say. I will agree to any arrangement which will protect the honor of our house. We have stopped all payments, and are determined that our assets shall be distributed to our creditors, and that they shall all share alike.

BEN BUTLER has had an interview with the red-mouth KEARNEY, taken his measure, and now repudiates him. The dispatch says that BUTLER's visit to KEARNEY lasted only about thirty-five minutes, but that was long enough for the General to see the dirt in the bottom of KEARNEY's eye, and at the close of the conference BUTLER publishes a card saying that "in justice to Mr. KEARNEY" he desires to state that he (KEARNEY) did not come to Massachusetts in his interest, "that he had no communication with Mr. KEARNEY, directly or indirectly, or with any friend of his upon the subject whatever," and that he called upon him simply to pay his respects. Old BEN sees through this shallow-pated fraud, and promptly washes his hands of all affiliation with him.

Politics aside, the failure of Gov. BISHOP's firm in Cincinnati is one that will call out the warm sympathy of candid men of all parties. For more than thirty years the house has been doing an honorable and profitable business,—paying a hundred cents on the dollar to all its creditors, and by its liberal policy doing many pecuniary favors to its regular customers. But the rains descended and the floods came and beat upon that house, and it had to succumb to the storm as thousands have done before it. Thus is the hard-earned fortune of a long life swept suddenly away, and an honorable business career in which children and grandchildren have an interest placed forever under a cloud.

We note that some of our exchanges have copied a part of the special dispatch sent to THE TRIBUNE from Denver just after the eclipse, which was slightly mangled in the transmission. In reference to the glimpses caught by SWIFT and LOUDER of what was supposed to be the planet Vulcan, our correspondent wrote:

> This is the first time in eclipse-history of stars seen not known, and yet some doubt. It is certain that the perturbations of Mercury can be accounted for by reference to cosmic matter which is inside the orbit of Mercury only at perihelion, and Prof. HILL, of Washington, has detected perturbations of the earth and Venus which accord with this view.

SAMUEL T. GLOVER, who is a candidate for the United States Senate in Missouri, has become infected with the "Ohio idee." In a speech which he made the other day at Chillicothe he said:

> I hold that our State Democratic platform is wise and just, and meets the emergency when it demands a currency of legal-tender notes in quantities from time to time sufficient to supply the wholesome and necessary demands of the entire country, receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, except such obligations as are in the terms of the original contract expressly made payable in coin.

The St. Louis *G.-D.* occasionally gets off a joke this hot weather that is amazingly funny. Monday, for example, it let fly two squibs at Chicago that must have made its readers laugh until they were red in the face. "During the late hot spell," it declares, "the deaths from sunstroke were nearly double as many in Chicago as in St. Louis, and when it is remembered that the population of Chicago is but two-thirds that of St. Louis," etc., etc. The humor of the *G.-D.* is simply killing.

If the telegraph has correctly reported the blatherskite KEARNEY's Boston speech, there was very little to it except its vulgar profanity and abuse of decent people. The fellow has no original ideas, no wealth of expression except in the matter of abuse and blasphemy, and is a cheap-John affair without valuable notions on any important subject. He will break down and stand in the glare of day the shallow, simple fraud that he is.

It is said that Gov. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, is about to take the stump, and has been looking about for his customary regalia with which to go forth to battle. He recently found that his blue jean pants in which he has won fame and position had been washed by the housekeeper and thus rendered unfit for the old Governor

to appear in. Knowing the constitutional aversion of the average Hoosier Democrat to cleanliness, and fearing to offend their fastidious tastes, he has loaned the aforesaid pants to a boy who fishes in the ponds for frogs, with the hope that they may be reduced to that state of nastiness consistent with the old gentleman's well-earned reputation before going upon the stump. It is rumored that the old Governor occasionally takes a sly peep into the looking-glass to see whether he has the appearance of a "dark horse" in case VOORHEES gets things mixed a little for the United States Senate.

RARUS has done something for the credit of the masculine gender. For eight years Goldsmith Maid wore the crown as Queen of the Turf, but now she must abdicate, step down and out, and let her big brother come upon the throne. By the way, in view of some of the late performances of fast horses, Mr. BONNER's $35,000 Dexter must now be ranked as a third-rate horse. But then he is good enough for BONNER.

The Louisville *Commercial* says that "both candidates for Congress in this district have taken the role of extreme Greenbackers. The overwhelming victory of the Nationalists in Memphis seems to have impelled them headlong for inflation." The *Commercial* stands firm for a sound currency and the Republican party, which, it says, "is the only representative of true money for rich and poor alike."

HEWITT's Committee is almost as ridiculous as POTTER's, and both are as laughable as that part of the performance where the countryman tries to ride the trick mule. POTTER's lady performer was the only attraction on the bills, and the antics of HEWITT's troupe of performing philosophers are enough to make a dog laugh.

It is reported that JEFF DAVIS is anxious to be elected to the United States Senate. The memory of some of us runneth back to the time when JEFF voluntarily left the seat he lawfully held in the Senate and walked out to engage in a business that involved the violation of his sacred oath.

Isn't JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG and the New York *Herald* running it into the ground—we mean the third-term business? It is well enough to write up GRANT after the manner of the *Herald's* correspondence, but why incidentally puff BEN BUTLER through the same channel? Don't crowd us too hard.

The Independent movement seems to be spreading in the South. They made a clean sweep of the Bourbons in Memphis the other day, and captured five of the eleven offices contested for in Nashville. The Nashville *American* is slightly despondent over the result.

If the New York *Herald* would only print a few extra dozen columns of something or other relating either directly or remotely to the third-term question, how eagerly would the St. Louis *G.-D.* copy it. It would be such a satisfaction, too, to the St. Louis newspaper readers.

Since RARUS made that extraordinary time at Buffalo on Saturday and has been crowned King of the Turf, the *Globe-Democrat* of St. Louis has hoisted "GRANT and RARUS" as its ticket for 1880. It thinks that span will make the fastest time on record.

One of the chief points in ex-Gov. HENDRICKS' recent speech was to advertise Gen. HARRISON as a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to DAN VOORHEES. HARRISON is worthy of a good notice.

If anybody will look carefully through that wonderful speech of KEARNEY's in Boston on Monday night, he will be surprised to find nothing, absolutely nothing, suggested for the relief of the workingman.

It is said that ex-Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, is actively managing his canvass as a candidate for the seat now occupied in the United States Senate by Mr. MERRIMON with a good prospect of success.

It is reported that President HAYES cherishes the ambition to have no changes in his Cabinet from first to last. In this respect it will be an exception to all the Administrations that have preceded his.

The campaign is getting hot already over in Indiana. Both VOORHEES and HENDRICKS have spoken, and now old Blue Jeans WILLIAMS is to fire off one of his Granger torpedoes.

If the POTTER Committee would now turn its attention to an investigation of the causes and cure of the yellow fever it might accomplish some good.

"GAIL HAMILTON" got in with a stunner on the proboscis of Civil-Service reform again on Saturday.

MIXED WHEAT.

The Board of Warehouse Commissioners Refuse to Make the Wheat-Bulls any Trouble by Legitimatizing the Delivery of Superior Wheat Where Inferior Has Been Contracted For.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 6.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held a prolonged session to-day and evening. In addition to allowing the Inspection-Department roll for July, amounting to $6,247.89, the Board acted on a protest against the change of the rule in relation to mixed wheat. They also considered letters and dispatches favoring the change, and finally adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The rule requiring a mixture of spring and winter wheat when inspected to be called spring wheat, and graded according to the quality thereof, was originally established with a view to discourage, and, as far as practicable, prevent the mixing of these varieties in store; and

WHEREAS, Owing to the unusual and artificial condition of the market for No. 2 spring wheat recently existing in the City of Chicago, and liable to recur at any time, it is evident that said rule has failed to accomplish the object for which it was established; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the seventh clause of Rule 2, relating to the mixture of spring and winter wheat, be and the same is hereby modified in its application as follows: All wheat presented for inspection in which the mixture of spring and winter wheat shall, in the judgment of the Inspector, be sufficient to materially affect the value of such lot of grain for milling purposes as a single variety of winter or spring wheat, shall be inspected mixed spring and winter wheat, and graded according to the quality thereof, as in other cases, and shall not be stored in any warehouse except in special bins, or mixed with grain of the same character of grade; the above rule to take effect Oct. 1.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Inexplicable Conduct of an Old Lady at Louisville.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—A brakeman on the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Railroad, while passing Strawberry Station yesterday, discovered the body of a man lying in a ditch near the track. The neck was broken and a deep gash was visible in the forehead. The locality has a bad reputation, and it was at first thought he had been murdered. Subsequently, when the train from New Orleans reached Louisville, an old lady of 80 got off, and her strange conduct caused suspicion. She was interrogated, but responded in French, and could not be understood. Her baggage had been checked through to New York, and therefore her name could not be learned. She manifested symptoms of sickness, vomited freely, was thought to be suffering from yellow fever, and sent to the quarantine hospital by direction of the railroad officials. Her raving continued stranger than before. Meanwhile the railroad learned of the dead body, and suspected that the woman's peculiar conduct might possibly be connected with it. A New York *Herald* on her person was addressed to J. B. Godfrey, New Orleans, and the same name was found on the dead body. Interpreters could get nothing satisfactory out of the woman, on questioning her, and the matter remained a mystery until to-day, when a French gentleman who secured an interview with the woman ascertained that her name is J. L. Couret, New Orleans. She says the dead man was her nephew, but will relate nothing more.

WHISKY.

Westerman at Lincoln Fixing Up His "Squeal" with the Officials.

A Conclave, with a Floor-full of Long-Hidden Documents.

Everybody Mummer than the Great-Grandfather of Cheops.

Protest of Chicago Distillers Against the Cincinnati and Peoria Frauds.

Letter to Commissioner Raum, Presenting Facts for His Meditation.

WESTERMAN.

BIG SECRET TALK AT LINCOLN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 6.—The investigation of the hitherto unrevealed whisky frauds in Pekin is nearing the end, and by noon to-morrow Westerman's grand "squeal" will be put in shape for presentation to Maj. Connolly, the District-Attorney at Springfield. For the past twenty-four hours Revenue-Agents Sewell and Trumbull and Deputy-Collector Somerville, Westerman, and C. J. Elliott, of Pekin, his attorney, have been buried in seclusion at one of the hotels in this place. Two or three sachels full of documents which have not until now seen the light for three or four years were unfolded to the gaze of the Government officials, who, during the greater portion of the day, were in constant telegraphic communication with Washington. What disclosures have been made, what implications have been conveyed, or what crookedness has been brought to light, cannot now be hurled before the public. Gen. Sewell is as mum as an oyster, Somerville is too busy writing, and Trumbull suffers from an attack of know-nothingness that is frightful to contemplate.

WESTERMAN WATCHES HIS LAWYER,

and both are constantly under the close espionage of the Government officials. Two or three times your correspondent tried to waylay one or the other, but it was of no avail. They were under closer surveillance than the condemned the night before execution. That the disclosures made by Westerman will result in a grand explosion there cannot be any doubt. Judging from the pile of documents that lumbered the floor of the conference room, there is reason to believe that he is able to back up any allegation which he has made, and these have all been reduced to writing by Somerville. That Westerman, before giving up, obtained immunity for himself, and one or more personal friends who had a finger in the pie, is morally certain.

THE ORIGINAL PLAN

was for Westerman to go to Peoria and give up all he knew. At the last moment he refused, and Somerville was obliged to visit him again on Saturday night. The result of this conference was that, on Sunday evening, the whole party should come to this city, Westerman alleging that his presence here would not be so much noticed as at Peoria or Springfield. When the revenue officials reached Pekin Sunday evening, there was

ANOTHER HITCH.

Westerman's papers were scattered all over town in the hands of friends for safe-keeping. Sewell and Trumbull continued on their journey here, leaving Somerville to bring in the dilatory whisky man as soon as he could fix things to his satisfaction. Accompanied by his lawyer and the Deputy-Collector, Westerman arrived here last evening, and since then the whole party have been hard at work, as related. It is useless to speculate on the victims of the "squeal" at present. Gossip both in Peoria and in Springfield mentions the names of several ex-officeholders and politicians, some of whom are anxious to serve the State in exalted positions. All the facts will be made known in a short time, and till then the public must bate its breath.

CHICAGO.

MEETING OF DISTILLERS.

The distillers of Chicago for the past sixty days or more have been watching with deep interest the Cincinnati and Peoria highwines markets. Here, in this, the First Revenue District of Illinois, the tax on distilled spirits is faithfully and honestly collected. There is no system of liberal gauging in force, and, as at present held in check under Collector Harvey's administration, there is no chance for a collusion between the distillers, Storekeepers, and Gaugers. These officials are changed every thirty or sixty days, and no Gauger or Storekeeper stays longer than sixty days at any one distillery, hence the distillers would have to make their arrangements with every officer on the force. Last winter Cincinnati underwent a sort of investigation, and Gen. Weitzel, the Collector of Internal Revenue, resigned, though he declared that there was no crookedness in his district. His assertions did not alter the fact that Cincinnati was selling highwines lower than they could be manufactured for, but they excused themselves on the ground that they had cattle to feed, and their contracts had to be carried out. This was regarded as fair, and, as slops counted at about two cents a gallon, the matter was passed for the time being by the Chicago distillers. Since Collector Harvey came into office, the distillers of this district have endeavored to faithfully obey the Government laws. They have paid their tax and all assessments without grumbling. For all that, there has been no change for the better in the highwines market, which, however, is always firmer this season of the year. In winter the yield from a bushel of grain is larger than in summer, and hence it costs more to make highwines at this season of the year. In order to assist the Government in collecting its taxes, and to protest against the way things are being run at Cincinnati, Peoria, and Pekin,

THE DISTILLERS OF THIS DISTRICT HELD A MEETING

yesterday afternoon in the office of H. H. Shufeldt & Co., corner of Adams street and Fifth avenue. There was a full representation of all the distilleries in operation in this district, which include the Imperial, Phœnix, Garden City, West Chicago Alcohol Works, United States Distillery, Charles Wachsmith (Blackhawk), and Riverdale Distillery. Henry H. Shufeldt presided. There was a clear and untrammeled discussion, though it took place in the shape of rather an informal talk, in which all took part. It was stated that this district had been compelled to turn to making alcohol for export almost exclusively, because it was driven from the highwines market. Not because of honest competition, but because Cincinnati, where it cost more to make a gallon of highwines than here, was underselling, and was aided and abetted by Peoria and Pekin. These things could not be, if Secretary John Sherman attended to his duty. The distillers charged that the Secretary of the Treasury was either cognizant of the fact that the Ohio distillers were stealing from the Government or else he failed to use his opportunities to inform himself of their frauds. Commissioner Green B. Raum was willing to do his best, but he was hampered and trammeled by John Sherman. Highwines in Chicago cost 15 cents a gallon to make, and the yield per bushel of grain was larger here than in Cincinnati, and the price for grain lower in the Chicago market. For the past sixty days no highwines had been made here, because Cincinnati was selling at $1.03 for tax paid, two cents less that the cost of manufacture in Chicago and four cents less than what it cost to make it in Cincinnati. Grain cost 44 cents a bushel in Cincinnati, on an average, and had for the past sixty days, and the yield, according to the last report, was 3.86 gallons. Thus they sold highwines for the cost of the grain, not counting in the malt, labor, etc. They had steadily sold through the hot weather at $1.03, while the proof was conclusive that the cost to make the highwines and pay the Government tax in Cincinnati was $1.07.

"IS THAT FAIR DEALING?"

asked "Buffalo" Miller. "We want to pay our taxes now, but we want to be treated alike. There is no denying the fact that we make better highwines and at a lower price here than they can make in Cincinnati. The difference is fully four cents a gallon. They are cheating the revenue, and if John Sherman knows his business he can easily see that. We find it pays us better to make spirits for export, for which we get $1.05½ and $1.06."

Dr. Rush said: "All we ask is a fair and square shake. We are so situated that we ask no favors. Honest competition we invite, but we don't want to see the Government with open eyes conniving at these Ohio frauds. John Sherman cannot help but see that the Government is being defrauded."

The discussion then took another rambling course. There was an opinion expressed that the Deputy Collectors and Gaugers should be frequently changed to different districts. They alluded to the fact that as soon as Revenue-Agent Gowett discovered 2,600 duplicate stamps at one distillery in Cincinnati, he was shipped to another and remote point. This looked bad upon its face, and reflected but little credit upon the Treasury officials who allowed such things. This district had shipped for export nearly 24,000 barrels of spirits during the past year, representing nearly two-thirds of the spirits shipped from the United States. This should not be. Chicago ought to sell highwines at home, and help swell the Government revenues. The sentiment of all the houses was, that at their request Col. Meyer, the Revenue Agent, was sent to Cincinnati to help work up the known frauds there. They knew his experience in St. Louis, where he was so successful in ferreting out frauds, and they (the distillers) were willing to trust him. They were astonished, however, that as soon as he began to unearth the gigantic frauds he was removed from his field of labor and sent to Omaha, Neb., where he had a chance to ruminate upon what might have been. This to the distillers present was fearfully suggestive of the idea that the Treasury Department had no desire to expose the rascality now known to be existing in Cincinnati. It seemed passing strange to them that all the changes of Internal-Revenue Agents made in this district were always between Chicago and St. Louis, but never between Chicago and Cincinnati. There was a determination to protest loudly against a further connivance by the Government with the Cincinnati crookedness, and

THE FOLLOWING LETTER,

as an expression of the sentiment of the meeting, was ordered prepared and sent to Commissioner Raum:

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 6, 1878.—*The Hon. Green B. Raum, Commissioner Internal Revenue*—SIR: During the past year many complaints have been made to your Department regarding the manner of the collection of the taxes on distilled spirits in the various districts of Ohio. Some action was taken by you in the matter, but we, the distillers of the First District of Illinois, respectfully request that this investigation which was so well commenced be still carried on, as we again assert that the price that whisky is now sold at in the Cincinnati market will not pay for the grain consumed, let alone the additional expense of barrels, coal, and labor, and we, therefore, cannot see that a mere change of the Collector has in the least benefited the trade.

All we ask is an impartial administration of the laws, and, if it cannot be done by the local officers of those districts infected with this desire to cheat the Government and thereby ruin the trade, have the Deputy Collectors and Gaugers of other districts interchange. In Ohio, during the winter, their complaint was, that they were feeding cattle and could not stop. These cattle certainly were out in June, and although it is a well-known fact that the slop is equal to 2 cents per gallon, still their market did not rally, and to-day is as low as ever. It is a fact that these are the first summer months we have ever had that the market has not gradually risen, and we can account for it in no other way except that they do not pay their entire tax; and we will go further, and say that if there was no tax at all, there would not be to-day a single distillery running in Ohio. This is predicated on the market for grain. We know the difficulties of your position, and we also know how they can be, in a measure relieved; and they will be by the interchange of the officers named. We are able and perfectly willing to meet honorable competition, but we cannot compete with distillers who have Government aid, by being overlooked; and we are determined to bring the matter before Congress for investigation, unless relieved, as we are all getting very much dissatisfied with the present management of the collection of the tax.

We are entirely driven out of the manufacture of highwines, and, consequently, are forced to export a large portion of our product. The consequence is our district is in tax-paid goods, continually being decreased simply because we cannot compete with other districts who pay from 25 to 33 per cent more for their grain than we do, and sell their product for a large percentage less. Respectfully yours, Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., Phœnix Distilling Company, United States Distilling Company, Charles Wachsmith, West Chicago Alcohol Works, Garden City Distillery, Riverdale Distilling Company, Phœnix Distilling Company No. 2.

After the document had been prepared and signed, the meeting adjourned subject to call.

Buffalo Miller called on Collector Harvey after the meeting, and told him what had been done, mentioning their grievances, and saying that they were perfectly willing to pay their taxes, and did pay them honestly, but that the Cincinnati and Peoria distillers could not be acting squarely or they would not be able to undersell Chicago houses. Mr. Harvey replied that he was well aware of the Peoria and Cincinnati practice, and had made a great many enemies in trying to break it up. Mr. Miller said the distillers believed Commissioner Raum to be honest, but weak. They were doubtful about the integrity of Secretary Sherman. Mr. Harvey said that Mr. Sewell, the Chief Revenue Agent, would soon be here, and an interview should be arranged for with the distillers, so as to give him a chance to talk matters over with them. Mr. Sewell could thus get information which would help him materially in eradicating Peoria and Cincinnati dishonesty. Mr. Harvey expressed himself as favorable to the scheme of changing Gaugers, but while he would be willing to send men to Cincinnati, he had some objection to letting Gaugers from that city work here. Mr. Miller didn't think the Gaugers alone were to blame, as the liberal gauging did not account for the difference in price. There must be stealing.

A FATAL LEAP.

Plunging into the Passaic Falls Basin to Rise No More.

New York Sun, Aug. 5.

The Passaic Falls consists of a cataract that plunges into the cleft of the rocks so deep that the fall from the edge of the precipice to the surface of the river below, where it boils and foams like a caldron, is about eighty feet. The sides of the river at the place are precipitous rocks, as smooth as the walls of a room, rising perpendicular from the water to the height of eighty feet. The depth of the stream is generally believed to be sixty or seventy feet, and in reality it is not more than forty or fifty.

About 200 feet below the falls the chasm is covered by a single span foot bridge, perhaps fifty feet in length. This bridge affords a delightful view of the falls, but it makes one dizzy to look down to the water below, so great is the height. As a matter of safety, and to preclude the danger to people from yielding to the irresistible temptation of jumping off, it is guarded at the sides by an iron railing, eight or ten feet high.

This bridge took the place of an old wooden one some years ago. From the wooden one the famous Sam Patch one day jumped off into the water below, and the Paterson gamins of the day, bound not to be outdone, ventured on following the experiment until there was generally a crowd of youngsters there who would take the eighty-foot leap at any time for 25 cents. They performed the feat by jumping off gently, balancing themselves with their arms, until they nearly reached the surface of the water, and then suddenly clapping their arms to their sides they disappeared under the surface. If they did not do this they were in danger of breaking their arms when they struck the water, and if they struck any other way than perpendicularly they would, of course, have their breath knocked completely out of them.

But one or two narrow escapes put an end to this practice until last week. Then a lad named John Gannor made a successful leap. It was done at 6 o'clock in the evening, and there were several spectators who thought it a case of suicide and ran for ropes and grappling-irons, but were astonished to find the youth whom they went to rescue sitting comfortably on top of a rock to which he had swam.

Hearing of the feat, two other young men, expert swimmers—William Roselle, of Mill street, and Thomas Dowling, of Marshall street, aged respectively 18 and 20—went up quietly one night last week and did the feat successfully.

Yesterday afternoon these same two young men were at the Falls, and were seen standing on the bridge for a long time, as if contemplating its repetition, but no one appeared to pay any particular attention to them. They waited until there was a large throng of spectators—several hundred—at the Falls, as usual on Sunday afternoons, and then went to a neighboring saloon for a drink, and then returned to the bridge. Their evident intention was apparently to create a sensation.

There was then an unusually large throng about the falls and several hundred persons near the bridge. Then they suddenly clambered upon the high railing, without divesting themselves of their clothing, and startled the spectators by giving a loud whoop and plunging out into the air, on their way to the water, fully eighty feet below.

William Roselle went down perpendicular, or straight as an arrow, and went under the water with a short, sharp "swoot," like a sharp-edged stone. He arose to the surface like a porpoise and swam for the shore overhanded.

Thomas Dowling made a misstep or a slip as he jumped, and turned over and over several times before he struck the water, square on his stomach, with a loud splash. He sank slowly to the bottom, and rose no more. It is supposed that the fall of eighty feet, and striking on his stomach, knocked all the breath out of his body, so that he became unconscious.

Great excitement prevailed, and such a multitude crushed upon the bridge over the chasm that there was danger that it would break. So the police drove the people off. Persons flocked to the scene until 3,000 or 4,000 people blackened the edges of the precipice. A large searching party had failed to recover the body up to 10½ last night. The affair created the greatest sensation of anything that has happened in Paterson in a long time.

AMUSEMENTS.

EME ROSEAU.

Chicago Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mlle. Roseau is a handsome woman in private life; at least, I think so, as I saw her chatting in the parlor of the Tremont House the other day. She is tall, and has what is popularly called a stunning figure, well proportioned and finely developed, with nice little hands and feet. Her features are tolerably regular, her hair blonde or blondined. Her eyes constitute the chief beauty of her face, and are large and of that peculiar blue that looks in certain lights gray.

It seems rather a pity that a woman who has had so many advantages in musical and general education should not find a place in legitimate opera. A Brooklyn girl, she studied with the same masters, sang in the same choirs, and went abroad at the same time as Miss Thursby, but, unfortunately for herself, did not follow the sage advice of the latter and marry only her profession, but while quite young became the wife of a man, a Mr. Reed, who, she says, has not given her a cent for six years, and has depended entirely upon her for his support. In addition to him she has also been the sole maintenance of her mother and sister, now living in Brooklyn. Mlle. Roseau will obtain a divorce in a few weeks. Judging from what I can hear of Mr. Reed, he will probably sue for alimony.

The lady is a very bright conversationalist, and discourses in an entertaining manner on her travels abroad, her home in Milan, her concert tour in South America, and gives some pleasing incidents connected with her operatic debut in "La Favorita." When she returned to this country the marvelous Max Strakosch made one of his many-sided contracts with her, and broke it in favor of Belocca. She then joined Mrs. Oates' company, and, as a matter of course, was scandalized.

Apropos of Roseau, an English sparrow twittered in my ear a little incident that took place during a visit she made in London. It seems the great British impresario, Mapleson (senior), showed her any amount of attention in a musical way (of course) and, from bouquets to a box for the opera season, spared nothing. Finally he asked her to try her voice in the Opera-House, with a view to an engagement. She accepted the invitation and agreed to come at the next rehearsal. Well, the morning came, and so did Mlle Roseau. Mapleson met her at the entrance to escort her through the labyrinth behind the scenes and prevent her precipitating herself through the trap-doors and yawning gulfs that abound back of the wings. They passed along smoothly and safely until they came to a theatrical mountain. This Mr. Mapleson proposed to mount instead of go round. Zealous to assist his fair companion, without waiting for her permission, he threw his manly arm about her little waist and speedily fortified himself for the ascent by an ardent kiss. There was a brief silence, a scream, and, the story runs, upon the Mapleson cheek descended a thwacking slap. Finale: Mlle. Roseau returns the check for the opera-box, and Col. Mapleson says, "These Americans have no voice."

STAGE NOTES.

The receipts at Haverly's Monday night were nearly $1,400.

Manager Abbey, of the New York Park Theatre, will put three companies on the road during the next season.

Miss Affie Weaver, who has been engaged as leading lady by Mr. McVicker, is highly spoken of by the Boston pape s

Miss Fanny Davenport's "Olivia" engagement at the New York Union Square extends from Aug. 14 to Sept. 3.

Miss Helen Tracey, who will lead the business of the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis, next season, is visiting friends in Chicago.

Bronson Howard's "Lillian's Last Love" will be called "First Love" when it is produced at the Union Square Theatre in October.

Charles Warren Stoddard is writing a Californian play for W. A. Mestayer and Annie Pixley, in which they will probably star next season.

Miss Genevieve Ward will probably appear in one or two of Racine's tragedies, in the original, during her engagement at Booth's Theatre.

Detroit *Free Press*: "The man who invents a circus clown with an original idea in his head and a clean mouth will rank one peg above Edison in no time at all."

Rice's "Surprise Party," which includes in its membership Miss Alice Harrison, Mr. Lewis Harrison, etc., will play one week during the Exposition at Haverly's Theatre.

Joe Jefferson and John T. Raymond were both consumptive once, but are as hearty as possible now. Their left lung may be entirely gone, but their right one is all right, though!

Mr. E. F. Thorne's company, who will present "Billiards," the play in which Sexton and Yank Adams will give an exhibition of their skill, includes Mrs. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. Hind, Miss Jennie Murdock, and others.

The Danbury *News* thus chronicles Soldene's proposed return to this country: "Miss Emily Soldene, whose mouth enables her to kiss three people at once, giving satisfaction to each, is to return to America in September."

The atmosphere of Detroit seems to aid the local imagination. Here is the latest bit of news: "McKee Rankin has just purchased a palatial homestead of 3,400,000 acres, a few miles below Windsor." This will likely prove a gratifying bit of information to Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Harry Crisp, the gentleman who played so acceptably during the recent engagement of the Union Square Company at Hooley's Theatre, is taking his vacation at Belfast, Me. Mr. Walden Rumsey, of the same company, is a guest of Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., at Cohasset, Mass.

Harry Allen, having had offers from the Colville, Evangeline, and Richmond troupes, figured on the strength of these offers, and demanded such a salary that the managers found out that they did not need him. The consequence was that he got left by the three combinations.

It is not yet fully decided that Mr. Willie Edouin will go with the Colville Folly Company next season. He has two new pieces, "Horrors," by Mr. William Gill, author of "Babes in the Wood," etc., and "Alhambra," Messrs. Dexter Smith and Woolson Morse's opera comique, and may desire to present them under his own management.

At a French provincial theatre, the other day, in a military play, the actor who was credited with the part of a General slipped on the stage, and fell ignominiously at the very moment when he was supposed to be conducting his troops to battle. With ready wit, however, he saved himself from ridicule by exclaiming, "Soldiers, I am mortally wounded, but do not stay to aid me. Pass over my prostrate body to victory."

ABSURD.

Nauseating Martyrdom of Seven Demagogues in the Common Council of Madison, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 6.—A genuine war of words has been in progress in our Common Council for several weeks past, the cause of the imbroglio being whether stone shall be broken on State street to macadam that street, or whether the contract shall be let to the lowest bidder and crushed in the quarry by a crusher. When the question of macadamizing State street first came up in the Common Council, full authority was given the Committee on Streets to act in the matter as in their discretion seemed best. A contract was accordingly entered into with D. Stevens, of this city, to complete the job. One of the older Aldermen, who has a bitter personal feud with the contractor, growing out of some old business transactions, opposes the contractor's doing the work, and, to secure the sympathy of the working class, favors breaking the stone on the street, thereby costing the city double the price. A resolution Saturday night rescinding the contract of the Committee on Streets, and providing for breaking the stone on the street, was lost by a tie vote of 7 to 7, whereupon the seven members favoring breaking stone by hand tendered their resignations to Mayor Smith, thus leaving the Council without a working quorum. This imbroglio has created considerable excitement in our city. A new election will be held to elect Aldermen in place of those resigning.

Of Course!

Elko (Nev.) Times.

Some time since a clever Tuscaroran was arrested for cattle-stealing, and hauled up before Judge Flack at Elko for trial. The jury acquitted him without leaving the box, and upon his return here a friend inquired as to the result of his trial. "No cause of action," said the gentleman; "I merely killed the ox in self-defense and ate him for spite, and, of course, I was acquitted by the intelligent jury."

SPORTING.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 6.—The annual regatta of the Detroit River Navy took place here this afternoon with good weather, and in the presence of an audience of at least 8,000 people, scattered over the spacious grand stand, numerous excursion boats, neighboring docks, and countless small crafts. It was limited to members of amateur boating organizations on the Detroit River, and the prizes included gold medals for each member of every winning crew, and amounted to several hundred dollars in value. E. D. Price, of the *Post and Tribune*, acted as referee. The first race took place at 3:50 p. m., and was for four-oared shells. The competing crews were all from this city, and represented respectively the Michigan, Zephyr, Centennial, and Detroit Clubs. The course in this and in all races but the last was one mile up stream and return. The Zephyrs broke a seat soon after starting, and drew out. The Michigan crew, which was composed of foundry men and had been trained by the ex-pugilist, Mike Kehoe, turned at three-quarters of a mile by mistake, and also put themselves out of the contest. Between the Centennials and Detroits there was a snug race all the way around, but just opposite the grand stand, and when the Centennials had a slight lead, one of their men caught a crab and the Detroits won the race by a length in 13:44¾.

The second race was between a pair-oared crew of the Zephyrs and a double-scull crew of the Wyandotte Club, of Wyandotte. The Zephyr pair managed to keep a slight lead throughout, and won in 15:07.

A six-oared shell race followed, with but two competitors, the Excelsoirs and Detroits, of this city. The Excelsoir crew was composed of veteran oarsmen, with J. N. Ostrum, of the famous Cornell crew, as stroke, and the race was a walk-over for them. They led throughout, and came in several hundred feet ahead and rowing easily; time, 12:51.

The single-scull race was next called, two Excelsior Club oarsmen appearing—F. D. Standish and W. B. Wells. Standish, who pulled bow in the six, made a game race, leading to the turn, but was outspeed on the way home by Wells, who won by three lengths, in fifteen minutes.

The day's sport concluded with a race of three-fourths of a mile up and back, for ten-oared barges, the competing crews representing the Detroit and Phœnix Clubs of this city, and clubs from Windsor and Ecarse. The latter crew proved immensely superior, and came in many lenghts ahead, pulling forty-five to the minute at the finish, and giving a superb exhibition of speed; time, 9:30.

The Wyandotte Club and Chattanooga Club, of Detroit, were disqualified for failure to report on time.

To-morrow the first day's races of the Northwestern Amateur Association take place.

THE TURF.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 6.—The track was slightly heavy.

The 2:34 race for $1,000, divided, was won by Wildair, Dame Trot second, Gray Salem third, Volunteer Ward fourth, Lady Hoag and St. Patrick drawn. Time, 2:24¼, 2:22, 2:24¾.

The 2:22 race, purse $2,000, divided, was won by Proene, Dick Swiveller second, Lysander Boy third, Lady Pritchard forth, Swiveller took the first heat. Time, 2:20½, 2:20½, 2:22¼, 2:21¼.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 6.—This was an extra day of the Saratoga races. The first race, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by Belinda, Monitor second, Dan Sparling third. Time, 1:04¼.

The second race, a handicap sweepstakes, mile and a half, was won by Bonnie Wood, Hattie F. second, Inspiration third. Time, 2:40½.

The third race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Susquehanna; Allveur, second; Annie Augusta, third. Time, 1:17¼.

The fourth race, a handicap steeple-chase, over a fractional course, starting at a point opposite the three-quarter post, and running the remainder of the usual steeple-chase course, was won by Trouble; Coronet, second; Gray Cloud, third. Time, 4:51¼.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 6.—The game of base-ball here to-day, between the Dubuques and Peoria Reds, resulted in a score of 1 to 3, the Reds making three tallies in the last inning. Twelve hundred people witnessed the game.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The Chicago-Boston game, set for to-day, was postponed by rain. The Manchester Club, of the International Association, went to pieces to-day. Cause, no money. Capt. Ferguson, of the Chicagos, has gone among them, presumably to procure their catcher, Kelly, and, perhaps a fielder named O'Rourke. The last named has a remarkable record as a batter. The Chicagos play in Worcester Friday, if the weather here permits the games to be pulled off.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Cincinnatis, 2; Stars, 1.

JESSE JAMES.

The Detectives Again Thwarted by the Dick Turpin of Missouri.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

FULTON, Aug. 3.—For some time it has been whispered around that Callaway had been honored with a visit from a no less distinguished person than Jesse James, one of the most notorious bandits and train robbers that this century has produced. Your correspondent, thinking there might be something in it for the hungry public, took up the slender thread, and has by diligence unravelled the story.

It seems that some three or four months ago Jesse James, under the alias of James Franklin, came into this county. He has been staying a few miles east of this place. There are a number of ex-Confederate soldiers living in the neighborhood of where he has been staying, and no doubt Jesse was acquainted with some of them during the War, and concluded, as he has had to change about very considerably since his wonderful and almost miraculous escape from his Minnesota expedition, that Callaway might be a safe place to rest his wearied and shattered body, for he is a wreck physically. The lead that was shot into him by the posse of Norwegians who followed him day and night after his murderous raid on the quiet, peaceful village of Northfield, has told on his once vigorous and wiry frame. Jesse James will never be the terror to country bank-cashiers or express-messengers that he has been.

To return to my story. After taking up his abode amongst us he by some means became aware that the detectives had tracked him to his new home. It became necessary for him to raise some money, so that when the time should come when he would be compelled to change his rendezvous he would have some of the needful to help him through. As his case was a desperate one, he concluded that the only way he could raise money was to make himself known to a few, and rely upon the fact that he had trusted them with his secret and beg them for aid. This he did and was successful. He told the party to whom he made himself known that life was becoming unbearable; that there was no spot on this great continent that offered him any shelter or protection; that he stood no better show than the wild beast which is hunted to his death, and that ere long he would make his final stand and sell his life as dearly as he could. His hatred of the detectives (Pinkerton's in particular) is akin to ferocity, and unless he is completely surprised, some of those who attempt his capture are going to the bar of the final Judge with him.

Last Monday a week ago, when our County Convention was held, he spent the day in our quiet and peaceably city. He was in the Court-House during the session of the Convention for several hours. Of course no one knew it save the one who bore his secret. This is the last visit he made Fulton. A little over a week ago a nobby-looking turnout drove into our town and put up at Powell's livery-stable. There were two men on the box of this wagon. It would have been taken for a patent-medicine or circus advertising wagon, had not the gilt letters on the sides told you that corn-mills, spice-mills, coffee-mills, and all other kinds of grinding-machines were to be sold by the genteel-looking agents that accompanied it. The two gentlemen put up at the "Penell" House, and talked the virtues of their grinding-machines in such eloquent style that many a Granger dreamed that the day of mill-tolls had departed, and that he would no longer have to throw his bag of corn on his mare, or on his wagon, and trudge off to mill; that for a comparatively small investment he could provide himself with a mill that would do all the grinding in a few hours that a large family could consume in a month. A day or two after the arrival of the wagon two more keen-eyed mill men arrived. They must have come by rail. A few days later a couple more dropped in, making in all six stalwart, sharp-looking gentlemen, all connected with this celebrated mill outfit. Now, these mill-venders have made several trips in the neighborhood of where Jesse James was supposed to be staying. The country is broken and is known as the tobacco-growing portion of our county; but still these mill-sellers neglected the corn-producing portion of our county and persisted in pressing the merits of their celebrated mills on the tobacco-growing region. Three or four would go together. They would come up to a house, one or two in front and one in the rear, as if by accident, and pretend they had lost their way, and after satisfying themselves that their man was not there, would move on to the next house, always, however, in the neighborhood of where the bandit was supposed to be hiding. As there were no sales of mills, people began to doubt the sincerity of the genteel mill-agents, and all kinds of surmises and conjectures were whispered as to what their real business was. Some thought one thing, some another. Your correspondent, being in possession of the information that Jesse James was or had been in the county, soon "dropped" on them, as the cops say, but kept his own counsel, as he did not want to throw any obstacle in the way of these minions of the law. They were too late, however; the bird had flown, and all their shrewdness was of no avail; their dream of reward has vanished, for Jesse James in all probability is now hundreds of miles away from the mill-venders.

The James boys' career as train-robbers, etc., is o'er. I am satisfied if they were permitted to they would settle down and become law-abiding citizens; but they are outlaws, and nothing but the fate that is certain to overtake them—death—will relieve them from their ceaseless wanderings.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

Oil City Derrick.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps
Upon this citizens' savings bank,
Whose shutters are up, and whose
President and cashier have gone to that country
With which we have no extradition treaty.
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music
Creep in our ears, along with ants and bugs,
And other merry wanderers of the night.
Sit, Jessica, here upon my overcoat,
And wake Diana with a hymn.
Do thou but note a wild and wanton herd
Of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, snorting, and neighing loud;
If they but hear perchance a trumpet-sound,
Or any air of music touch their ears,
You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turned to a modest gaze,
Transfixed by the sweet power of music.
You doubtless have observed, too,
That, when a herd of youthful and unhandled
Colts, or broken-down plow-horses, catch
The far-off sound of a church-choir
Where the minister and the congregation
Join in the chorus, they will get away from it,
Or break their necks.
But this, dear Jessica, is not music.
O no! not by a long shot!
The man that hath no music in himself,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils,
Or to hold office under the United States Government.
Let no such man be trusted
Further than you might throw a bull by the tail.

DISRAELI'S KINDRED.

Philadelphia Press.

The statement that Lord Beaconsfield's nephew is his nearest living relative is incorrect. His Lordship is the eldest of a family of three sons and one daughter, the children of the late Isaac Disraeli, an eminent man of letters, author of "The Curiosities of Literature," and several other standard works on history, politics, and criticism. Benjamin, the eldest, born Dec. 21, 1805, is the present Earl of Beaconsfield, K. G. The daughter died unmarried several years ago. James, the second son, entering the public service, rose to high office in Somerset House (the Internal-Revenue Department), and died some twelve years ago, leaving his fortune, estimated at $60,000, to his more distinguished brother. Mr. Ralph Disraeli, the third son, is the second officer of the House of Lords, being Clerk-Assistant of Parliament (a patent office, and therefore permanent), his compensation being a salary of $9,000 a year. It is not unusual to speak of Lord Beaconsfield as an adventurer; but this does not apply to him in a pecuniary sense; for his father was a man of large fortune, who finally retired from London to reside on his own place, Bradenham House, in that County of Bucks which his distinguished son represented in the House of Commons from 1847 until August, 1876, when he was transferred to the House of Lords by the personal favor of his sovereign. Mr. Ralph Disraeli, his brother, will not succeed to the Earldom of Beaconsfield in the event of survivorship, unless a new patent, allowing the title to pass to the next male of kin, be granted, as was done in 1860 in the case of the late Lord Brougham. It was from the personal care of the elder Disraeli that the Premier of to-day received the groundwork of his education, particularly in languages, dead and living. The son's affectionate and interesting biography of such a father, written in 1848, concludes thus: "On the whole—nay, I believe that—taking all into consideration, the integrity and completeness of his existence, the fact that for sixty years he largely contributed to form the taste, charm the leisure, and direct the studious dispositions of the great body of the public, and that his works have extensively and curiously illustrated the literary and political history of our country, it will be conceded that, in his life and labors, he repaid England for the protection and the hospitality which this country awarded to his father over a century ago." These closing words refer to the fact that, in 1748, Lord Beaconsfield's grandfather "became an English denizen."

A REAL SIMON-PURE SEA-SERPENT.

Greenwich (Conn.) Observer.

Capt. J. H. Merritt gives this description of it: "While off Rocky Point, in a sail boat, we observed an unusual commotion in the water fifty or sixty yards from us; but thinking it might be caused by a whale, which, though scarce, are not altogether unknown in the Sound, we proceeded on our way, at the same time keeping a lookout to the lee'ard. What was our amazement, however, when we beheld, shortly after, the darnedest-looking specimen of a fish we ever saw or heerd tell of, floating on the water right abreast of us. I tell you, sir, it almost made my hair stand on end, and the other fellows were in a worse fix than me. I've sailed in most every ocean and sea, lake and river, dared death in all its shapes, passed through storms and scenes of danger of the greatest magnitude unscared; but, sir, I never felt I was so near going to kingdom come as I did last Tuesday. I should say the sea-serpent (for such I believe it to have been) was between seventy and eighty feet long, of a dark dull, green color on the back, gradually getting lighter toward the belly, which was perfectly yellow; the head of the monster, I should judge, was about three feet long and two feet broad, with a diameter of probably one foot through the flat side, and resembled the head of a frog, with the exception that it had fierce, fiery eyes that seemed to electrify one; the neck was long and round, a shade lighter in color than the body, and had the appearance of that of a snake—in shape, I mean; but, heavens how much larger! The thickest part of the body was all of nine feet in circumference, and terminated in a tail the length and breadth of which I could not tell you, for it kept lashing the water until it became a seething, boiling mass for a number of yards around. It makes me shudder to think of it now. The head was poised in the air as the monster sailed, or rather wriggled, along on the surface of the water, which it did for a considerable distance, and then disappeared from our view, and we were not sorry for it, either. The object remained above water only a few minutes, consequently I won't swear to the accuracy of my description, but I give it as correctly as my brief observation of the monster will permit of. I tell you, sir, there's a sea-serpent in the Sound if there ever was one anywhere. Some folks may and some may not believe it; but, believe it or not, it's true as sure as my name is John Merritt. I have no object in telling a lie, and I would not do so were I to be benfited thereby."

A BEETLE WARRIOR.

NEW YORK, July 30.—*To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:* This evening a cry from one of my boys attracted me to a curious struggle taking place on my front lawn, at the foot of a tall arbor vitæ tree, where the grass was comparatively thin. A beetle had a toad by the throat, turned upon his back, and it was evidently much in the beetle's power.

The beetle, shaped like a huge brown cockroach, with pincer-like jaws, and long, strangely-prehensile claws, when I endeavored to interfere clung like a vise to the toad, who kicked and sprawled to no purpose. I lifted the beetle from the ground, and he lifted the toad, and, when I forcibly detached his jaws and most of his legs, he still held the toad's body suspended by one of his hind legs, attached by a hook-like projection to the toad. The moment I placed them on the ground he seized the toad again with pincers and legs, firmly binding him, and throwing him over on his back.

Having taught my boys not to persecute toads, I was obliged again to interfere, for a few moments without effect, fearing to kill the toad in releasing him from his tiger-like enemy. At last, with my penknife inserted between the neck of the beetle and the toad, I succeeded in cutting off the beetle's head, when, strange to say, I could not detach his body, and the toad hopped away with that "Old Man of the Sea" fast to him.

The beetle was an inch and a half long; the toad would have filled a large hen's egg if placed in it.

The detached head of the beetle retained life and strength, and, when one of my daughters presented a hair-pin to it, it seized it, and was lifted by it. C. H. T.

QUIPS.

Potter's Field—Louisiana.

Sound Instruction—Edison's directions how to use the phonograph.

Great Britain looks upon Beaconsfield's recent achievement as a sort of Re-Cyprus-ity treaty.

Is it a runaway match in the insect or animal world when you see one ant-elope with another.

Spiritual manifestations with communications in Latin are advertised by a "Mejum." This looks like legitimate business to have such messages in the dead languages.

A member of the theatrical profession who was in town last week looking for "a situation for the season," was advised by a perspiring manager to "make his appearance on an ice-cart."

We have known a lady who was so delicate she could rarely walk more than a hundred yards without complaining, who would *run* up a tremendous bill (the compositor is requested not to set this word hill) without taking breath.

The Rome *Sentinel* says: "It was cold enough last night, for we found ice a foot thick at our door this morning." That's because the iceman mistook the house for that of the man who had paid up the day before.

Seth Spicer got his first mouthful of real Limburger cheese in Germany on the Fourth of July, and did not dare to speak with a couple of Boston men that he met soon after, for fear they would thank him for having brought the Roxbury Canal nuisance over to that country.

St. Louis will build a monument to the author of "Beautiful Snow."—*Boston Post.* It is understood an application will be made to Congress for a quarter section to contain the monuments, and that this is a project to employ all stone-cutters out of employment. Generous St. Louis!

"Mine's Eau de Vie," responded a patient waiter as he stepped up readily to the bar with the three who were invited to join a new comer. "Yes! and you've owed a V here now these six weeks," said the barkeeper, "and ought to be branded as a man that don't pay." And he was so brandied.

A San Francisco woman, having no faith in banks, carried arround $2,400 in her bustle. Thus her income was always in arrears.—*Norr. Herald.* No, sir; you are very much behind in that joke; it was the woman who put her money all into two solitaire earrings, and *her* property was always in ears.

Just as you get ready to write about the good old Puritanic honesty of New England, some confounded Boston Belting Company or savings-bank man, whose ancestors landed on Plymouth Rock, has an uncomfortable affair that knocks it all into pi. We have about come to the conclusion, in regard to honesty, that something depends in the plant itself as well as the soil on which it grows.

A gentleman desires a situation as President or Treasurer of some manufacturing corporation. Is not a member of any church, temperance society, or lodge, not of sufficient consequence to be generally respected, and does not descend from any old family. Never has held any office, is not an eminent citizen, and can bring other equally strong recommendations if desired. There being an extraordinary opportunity for corporations, applications will be considered in the order received. Address Streeter Head, *Commercial Bulletin* Office, Boston.

Distance Lends Enchantment!

Maud had a fine figure, good face, and pretty name. One should see her at a distance. When she began to talk, you realized that she never used Sozodont. Her breath was unlike the breezes of Araby the blest.

DAMAGED GOODS.

GREAT SALE

GOODS DAMAGED

BY WATER,

AT STORES OF

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

West End Dry Goods House,

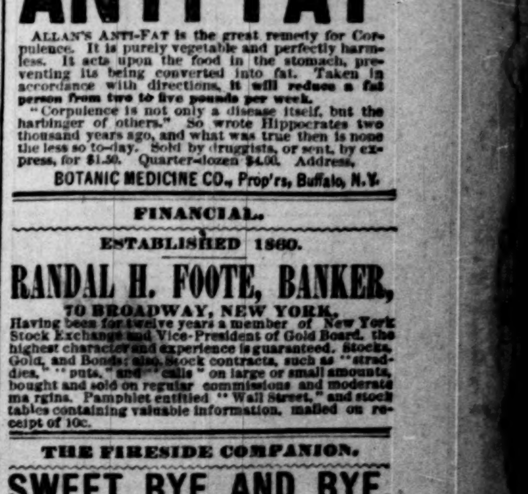
Madison & Peoria-sts.

Wet Carpets,
Wet Sheetings,
Wet Cottons,
Wet Linens,
Wet Flannels,
Wet Blankets,
Wet Cloths,
Wet Dress Goods,
Wet Black Goods,
Wet Prints,
Wet Cambrics.
Wet Hosiery, etc.

Linen Suits half price.

Also at North Side Dry Goods House, North Clark & Erie-sts., same goods as at the West End Store, excepting Carpets.

ANTI-FAT.



ANTI-FAT

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulence. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day. Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, for $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, Buffalo, N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

RANDAL H. FOOTE, BANKER,

70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Having been for twelve years a member of New York Stock Exchange and Vice-President of Gold Board, the highest character and experience is guaranteed. Stocks, Gold, and Bonds; also, Stock contracts, such as "straddles," "puts," and "calls" on large or small amounts, bought and sold on regular commissions and moderate margins. Pamphlet entitled "Wall Street," and stock tables containing valuable information, mailed on receipt of 10c.

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

SWEET BYE AND BYE.

The words and music of the popular favorite, SWEET BYE AND BYE, are given away with No. 564 of the N. Y. Fireside Companion, out to-day and for sale by all newsdealers. The words and music of the charming ballad, The Tar's Farewell, will be given away with No. [illegible] of the same paper.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Business Steady---New York Exchange a Shade Weaker.

The Produce Markets Steadier---Provisions Active and Strong.

Flour Firm---Wheat Irregular---Corn Better---Oats and Barley Easier.

FINANCIAL.

There is no new feature of any kind in the financial affairs of the city. Business at the banks and in mercantile and manufacturing circles generally is moving along quietly, and in all respects a healthy and hopeful tone is manifest on all sides. Perhaps only the larger mercantile houses are just at present making much money; but with the smaller dealers the balance between expenses and profits is now much better adjusted than it has been for several years past. The bankrupt courts are pretty busy, but the cases are by no means so numerous nor so bad as many had supposed they would be during the last month of the life of the Bankrupt law. The next three weeks may bring more appalling disasters; but at present there are no signs of any unusual troubles.

The receipts and disbursements of currency at the banks from day to day do not show any marked differences. If anything, balances are slowly increasing. But bankers do not complain of this, for they know that within a very few days, or weeks at most, they will find active and profitable employment for all their funds. There is no change in the wide range heretofore reported in discounts, viz.: 6@10 per cent,—the usual figure being 8,—and the lower for very large amounts, with undoubted collaterals. Call and short-time loans as usual,—3@6 per cent.

New York exchange is a shade weaker, though we heard of no sales below 50 cents premium per $1,000 between banks. The range was 50@60 cents. Several sales were reported at the higher figure. Buyers bought sparingly, most of them anticipating lower rates; at least they seemed willing to take the chances on that contingency.

The bank clearings were $2,600,000.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The figures for our imports and exports are so satisfactory that they are worth repetition and careful study. According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics, our exports of merchandise in June amounted to $46,700,000, against $42,900,000 for the same month last year. Our imports during the same month last year were $47,600,000, and this year they were $35,500,000, showing a decrease in our imports of $12,100,000. Thus we are constantly selling more and purchasing less of foreign countries. We reprint and call special attention to the following tables:

COMPARISON OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, EXCLUDING SPECIE, FISCAL YEAR.

	1877-'8.	1876-'7.	1875-'6.
Imports	$437,051,533	$451,323,126	$460,741,190
Exports	694,884,200	602,475,220	540,384,671
Exc's of exp's	$257,832,667	$151,152,094	$79,643,481

COMPARISON OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, INCLUDING SPECIE, FISCAL YEAR.

	1877-'8.	1876-'7.	1875-'6.
Imports	$466,872,846	$492,097,540	$466,677,871
Exports	728,617,425	658,637,457	596,890,973
Exc's of exp's	$261,744,579	$166,539,917	$120,213,102

MOVEMENT OF SPECIE, FISCAL YEAR.

	1877-'8.	1876-'7.	1875-'6.
Imports	$29,821,313	$40,774,414	$15,936,681
Exports	33,733,225	56,162,237	56,506,302
Net exports	$3,911,912	$15,387,823	$40,569,621

Thus it appears that our surplus exports for the past three years have been very nearly $548,500,000, and if we deduct from this say $240,500,000 to pay the interest on our bonds held by foreigners, there is still a balance of $308,000,000 in favor of this country. This balance has undoubtedly been paid in bonds, the interest of which will hereafter remain in the hands of our own countrymen. If our people will so economize in the matter of liquors and foreign, and in most cases worthless, gewgaws, and continue equally energetic in the shipment of their surplus products so as to pay to Europe an average of $100,000,000 a year, America will in a very few years more absorb all her foreign indebtedness, and she will then command her yearly balances of $1,000,000 or more in coin. Of course foreign nations could not stand such a drain on their specie reserves for many years, and it is about equally certain the heads of our people could not endure such a flood-tide of prosperity. It would be about sure to bring on an era of reckless extravagance and speculation, which a little before or about the time the century closes would end in a general crash. That seems almost inevitable about every twenty years. Let a foreign trade balance of $100,000,000 continue to be scored in our favor, and that an era of great prosperity is approaching there cannot be a particle of doubt, and when the crash comes let him stand from under who is wise and can.

CURRENCY FIGURES.

The currency changes during the month of July have been especially instructive and interesting because they have been unimportant in amount. There was some reason to anticipate that, after Congress had enacted that retirement of legal-tenders should cease, the decrease in bank circulation would also cease. The bank circulation has been reduced $607,725 during the month of July. Although some banks have obtained new circulation amounting to $844,910, others have surrendered notes amounting to $16,950, and circulation amounting to $1,435,685 has been retired by deposit of legal-tenders. Moreover, the amount of legal-tenders deposited for that purpose during the month was $853,200, so that in either point of view the indications are that currency will decrease rather than increase, notwithstanding the passage of the act arresting the retirement of greenbacks. The following is an official statement of the movements of United States silver coin up to date: Standard silver dollars coined, $9,989,598; standard silver dollars on hand, $8,632,246; amount outstanding, $1,357,352. Fractional silver on hand, $5,126,260; outstanding, $39,305,534. The New York *Herald* says in respect to subsidiary silver coin:

We call the attention of Secretary Sherman to the annoying evil and injustice inflicted on the mercantile community by the excess of subsidiary silver. What is needed is a law similar to those which exist in almost every other civilized country, authorizing the redemption by the Government at par of all the subsidiary coin that is offered. It is not necessary that the Sub-Treasuries should be troubled with small amounts, but, if full legal-tender money were given for small silver when presented in sums of $100, the whole evil would promptly disappear, because all the banks would then receive subsidiary coin at par.

The *Herald* says the Secretary of the Treasury can at least mitigate this evil; and that he can beyond doubt stop the further coinage of subsidiary coin.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVIDENDS.

The *Bulletin* gives a list of the dividends of the banks and other standard companies for the month of July. The following are the figures:

July.	1877.	1878.
Banks	$80,328	$439958
Gas and water companies	150,000	143,333
Insurance companies	81,500	93,000
Street railroad companies	14,000	5,000
Powder companies	28,000	28,000
Mining companies	2,388,300	905,750
Miscellaneous companies	247,000	212,000
Totals	$3,989,126	$1,431,041

In addition, the semi-annual dividends of the savings banks of the city amount to about $2,300,000. The falling off of rather more than one-half will make in the aggregate a serious difference in the receipts of holders of San Francisco securities.

CHICAGO MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yesterday's sales were as follows:

	Shares.	Price.
Seek No Farther (Black Hills)	375	$1.20
Seek No Farther	10	1.25
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico)	125	10.00
Consolidated Mica (buyer 30 days)	150	11.10
Nimrod (Central, Col.)	250	1.10
Belden Tunnel (Central, Col.)	150	.60
San Juan (Col.) asked		.75

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Prices in New York and Chicago were steady yesterday at the following figures:

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	487½
Belgium	518¾	515⅝
France	518¾	515⅝
Switzerland	518¾	515⅝
Germany	94¾	95⅝
Holland	39⅝	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅛
Sweden	....	27⅛
Denmark	....	27⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107½	107⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	102½	102¾
United States 5-20s of '67	104⅝	104⅞
United States 5-20s of '68	108	108¼
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅜
United States new 5s of '81, ex. int.	106	106⅛
United States new 4½s	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4 per cent coupons	100⅜	100½
United States currency 6s	120¼	

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold, 100½@100⅝. Greenbacks, 99⅜ in coin.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105¼	*106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*107	*108
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105¼	*106½
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98	......
City Railway (South Side)	150	......
City Railway (West Side)	....	175
City Railway (North Side) ex. div.	118	123
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	....	150
Chamber of Commerce	....	65
West Division Railway 7 per cents	....	*103¾

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Gold steady all day at 100½. Borrowing rates ⅛, 1, 2, 2½, and flat.

Silver coin ⅞@1¼ discount.

Governments were strong.

Railroad bonds were quiet.

State bonds were quiet and steady.

The stock market this morning was irregular in early dealings, and prices exhibited a downward tendency. The decline, however, brought in good buyers, whose purchases restored the market and caused an advance, in which the entire list participated. In the afternoon the market exhibited great strength and buoyancy, and a further improvement in prices took place. The advance for the day ranged from ⅛ to 3, the entire list participating in the rise. The Granger shares were conspicuous in the advance, these stocks having been largely oversold in the recent bear raids. Lake Shore and Erie were active, and coal stocks and Western Union advanced sharply. There is a scarcity of Rock Island in the market, and the stock advanced, to the close, to 13¾, on a demand created by the recent report of the Company for April, May, and June, which shows a net gain in earnings over last year of 26 per cent. Transactions aggregated 170,000 shares, of which 29,600 were Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Northwestern common, 20,700 preferred, 20,400 St. Paul common, 13,500 preferred, 29,700 Lackawanna, 2,000 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 Union Pacific, 1,400 Ohios, and 6,300 Western Union.

Money market easy all day at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@3½.

Customs receipts, $359,000.

The Treasury disbursed $471,000.

Clearings, $8,450,000.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 483 sight.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	107⅛	New 4½s	104⅜
Coupons, '65	102⅝	New 4 per cents	100⅜
Coupons, '67	104⅞	10-40s, reg	108⅛
Coupons, '68	107⅞	Coupons	109⅛
New 5s	106⅛	Currency, 6s	120¼

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	89⅝	C. C., C. & I	24
Quicksilver	12	New Jersey Central	37
Quicksilver, pfd	31	Rock Island	113¾
Pacific Mail	16⅝	St. Paul	32¼
Mariposa	¾	Pt. Paul, pfd	71⅝
Mariposa, pfd	¾	Wabash	13
Adams Express	103⅛	Fort Wayne	94
Wells, Fargo	90	Terre Haute	1⅛
American Express	46	Terre Haute, pfd	2¾
U. S. Express	44	Chicago & Alton	82
N. Y. Central	107⅛	Chicago & Alton, pfd	102
Erie	18⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	8⅛
Erie, pfd	34	D., L. & W	54⅛
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	28⅜
Michigan Central	64⅛	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	124	Chicago, B. & Q	110⅜
Union Pacific	64	Hannibal & St. Joe	11⅛
Lake Shore	62⅛	C. P. bonds	105⅛
Illinois Central	84⅛	U. P. bonds	105⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburg	81⅛	U. P. Land Grant	104⅛
Northwestern	35⅛	U. P. Sinking Funds	103
Northwestern, pfd	67⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34⅛	Virginia, new	20
Tennessee, new	33⅛	Missouri 6s	105
Virginia 6s, old	20		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	11⅛	Hale & Norcross	7⅜
Alta	9⅛	Julia Consolidated	11⅛
Belcher	6⅛	Justice	6⅜
Best & Belcher	15⅜	Kentuck	4⅛
Bullion	6⅜	Leopard	1⅛
Caledonia	3	Mexican	16⅛
California	9⅛	Northern Belle	10
Choliar	33	Ophir	43⅜
Confidence	5	Overman	12⅜
Consolidated Virginia	8⅛	Raymond & Ely	3
Crown Point	7⅛	Savage	10⅜
Eureka Consolidated	44	Sierra Nevada	29⅛
Exchequer	4⅛	Silver Hill	1⅛
Gould & Curry	8⅛	Union Consolidated	19⅜
Grand Prize	3⅛	Yellow Jacket	10⅜

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 6—5 p. m.—Consols, 94¾; account, 95.

United States bonds—4½s, 106¾; '67s, 106⅝; 10-40s, 111; new 5s, 108⅛.

Illinois, 85; Reading, 18⅛; Pennsylvania, 33⅛; Erie, 18⅝; preferred, 33⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—Rentes, 111f 55c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Aug. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Kroger st, 360 ft n w of Sheffield av, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 5	$1,175
Lake av, 160 ft n of Oakwood av, w f, 50x252 ft, dated Aug. 6	3,500
Huron st, bet North Clark and Dearborn sts, n f, 20⅛x90 ft, with building No. 240, dated July 19 (Samuel W. Fordyce to Warren D. Allen)	7,000
Washington st, 80 ft w of State st, n f, 40x55 ft, with building, dated Aug. 5 (John P. Oilnger to Levi Z. Leiter)	50,500
North Clark st, 243 4-10 ft s of Centre st, e f, 25x85 ft, dated Aug. 1	1,900
Fulton st, 49 ft e of Paulina st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 5	2,000
Will st, 263 ft n of Milwaukee av, w f, 24x98½ ft, dated Aug. 3	1,200
Shurtleff av, s w cor of Thirty-first st, 25x125 ft; also Wallace st, 72 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 48x123 6-10 ft, dated Aug. 5	2,500
Park av, 180 ft e of Western av, s f, 30x105½ ft, dated Aug. 3	2,250
Johnson place, 182 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19 ft to alley, improved, dated Aug. 5	3,000
Moltke st, 256 ft e of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 5	400
Werder st, 331 ft e of California av, s f, 25x120 ft, dated July 29	400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lill av, 187 ft w of Southport av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 5	$375

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 50 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 15	$400
Wabash av, 100 ft s of Fortieth st, w f, 50x171 ft, dated July 24	2,600
Adams st, s w cor of Walnut st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated July 13	3,100
Ellis av, 200 ft s of Brook st, w f, 100x180 ft, dated May 14 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine to John Roper)	11,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Mess pork	$10.22½	$10.45
Lard	7.67½	7.72½
Shoulders, boxed	5.15	5.15
Short ribs, boxed	6.25	6.25
Whisky	1.05	1.05
Wheat	95	95
Corn	38⅞	39⅛
Oats	22⅞	22½
Rye	50	49⅝
Barley	90	85
Live hogs	4 @4⅛	4 @4⅛
Cattle	2 @5⅛	2 @5⅛
Gold	100.50	100.50
Consols		94⅝
Sterling exchange	482.00	482⅛

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts. 1878.	Receipts. 1877.	Shipments. 1878.	Shipments. 1877.
Flour, brls	5,441	10,263	4,662	11,936
Wheat, bu	80,205	20,929	100,063	16,661
Corn, bu	426,708	426,222	398,059	444,248
Oats, bu	76,812	41,601	124,251	23,478
Rye, bu	19,902	24,733	16,186	2,371
Barley, bu	840	5,759	2,020	
Grass seed, lbs	20,000	30,035	17,525	25,899
Flax seed, lbs	23,370		72,840	
B.corn, lbs		24,060	17,054	44,735
C. meats, lbs	228,800	354,350	2,099,075	1,679,800
Beef, tcs			2	201
Beef, brls			504	213
Pork, brls	1,350	70	1,549	774
Lard, lbs	140,880	100,290	2,021,285	510,315
Tallow, lbs	26,837	32,745	185,410	98,280
Butter, lbs	97,514	177,363	157,910	404,810
Live hogs, No.	9,031	11,666	3,097	3,209
Cattle, No.	4,742	5,710	758	388
Sheep, No.	55	697		212
Hides, lbs	78,603	126,418	287,670	252,056
Highwines, b'ls			51	150
Wool, lbs	290,111	333,095	412,101	293,122
Potatoes, bu	1,947	27	873	112
Coal, tons	4,296	3,871	880	1,316
Hay, tons	10	40		
Lumber, m ft	7,162	6,034	2,002	2,922
Shingles, m	2,630	4,465	240	910
Salt, brls	8,780	11,599	1,873	2,893
Eggs, pkgs	457			
Cheese, bxs	3,324		3,674	
G. apples, brls	517		1	
Beans, bu			61	

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 3,011 bu wheat, 401 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 4 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 99 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected, 1 car No. 1 spring wheat, 5 cars No. 2 do, 4 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (132 wheat, all new); 106 cars high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 294 cars and 61,200 bu No. 2 corn, 129 cars and 13,000 bu rejected, 2 cars no grade (532 corn); 34 cars No. 2 white oats, 38 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (84 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 24 cars and 1,400 bu No. 2 do, 8 cars rejected (33 rye); 1 car No. 2 barley, 1 car extra No. 3 do. Total (783 cars), 397,000 bu. Inspected out: 52,457 bu wheat, 341,256 bu corn, 19,773 bu oats, 38,660 bu rye, 535 bu barley.

The following were among the direct exports of produce on through bills of lading from this city to Europe during last week: 785 brls flour, 15,566 bu wheat, 127,982 bu corn, 31,289 bu oats, 416 brls pork, 8,755 boxes meats, 3,058 cases canned do, 3,210 tcs lard, 325 other packages do, 25 brls beef, 71 brls tongues, 8,851 packages butter and cheese, 140 brls tallow, 308,085 lbs oil-cake, 44,585 lbs seeds, 55,160 lbs tobacco, 2,295 brls oatmeal.

A sample of wheat from Northern Iowa was exhibited on 'Change yesterday. It is reported to be a fair specimen of the wheat raised in the neighborhood whence it came. The quality is not above rejected, and the yield 7 bu to the acre.

The receipts of wheat in Detroit Monday (reported yesterday) were 124,000 bu, and the shipments 14,000 bu. Some parties here are disposed to attach a great deal of importance to the fact, while others say that the grain is simply going through Detroit, and is not sent there to market, so that it makes little difference in the final count, and only shows what is on the way.

The Arbitration Committee has decided one case arising out of non-delivery of wheat on July contracts. The selling figure was fixed at $1.07, which is 3c below the top of the market.

The leading produce markets were somewhat less active yesterday, though a fair volume of business was transacted in most departments. There was a firm feeling in provisions and steadiness in corn and rye, while oats and barley were easier, and wheat sold higher but ruled tame in the latter part of the session. The foreign telegrams were favorable to strength in cereals, but the expectation of larger receipts of wheat here counteracted the influence.

Some parties want to know what kind of barley will be delivered on August contracts. Old barley will be delivered, unless "new" has been specified in the contract, and we have not heard of a contract in which such specification has been made for this month.

The dry-goods market remained in much the same condition as previously noted. Quietude prevailed in all departments, and values were steady and uniform. Groceries met with a very fair demand, and were held at fully previous figures. The attention of buyers is chiefly directed to coffees and sugars, as the tendency in those staples seems just now to be upward. Rice remains firm, owing to scanty supplies. There was a good demand for fish, and both lake and salt water descriptions were firmly held. Dried fruits remained quiet, with prices ranging as before. Prunes were weak. Raisins, apples, and peaches were held at full figures, with a firmer feeling apparent. No changes were noted in the butter and cheese markets. There was a fairly active and firm market for the former, but the latter remained quiet and unsettled. Oils were in fair request at Monday's quotations. Tobacco, leather, bagging, coal, and wood were quoted as before. According to the Louisville *Tobacco News*, which is regarded as excellent authority, the growing tobacco crop promises rather poorly, both as regards quantity and quality. It says:

From nearly all quarters we hear of the probability of the coming crop being very light in texture, and very inferior in other respects to that of last year. The low prices realized by the farmers in the early part of the season is given as the cause of the decreased acreage in the counties named,—the high prices realized since then having gone into the pockets of the dealers, who bought up the crop very early.

The lumber market was rather quiet yesterday, the supply of cargoes being small. Several sales were made before noon. At the yards a fair order business was reported at the current prices. The fall outlook is usually considered to be encouraging. The sales of hardware, including nails and metals, were again small, but merchants report an increasing order trade, and expect to do a good business in the autumn. Wool was in fair request at the recent prices. Hay was steady. The demand for seeds was again good and the market strong, the spot offerings being light. There was no change in hides, which were quoted firm. Potatoes were dull and weak under free offerings by the commission merchants and farmers. The supply of green fruits was liberal, and berries were lower, while peaches, pears, and apples were steady.

Lake freights were active and firmer, on the basis of 2c for corn and 2¼c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 80,000 bu wheat, 275,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye.

Rail freights were steady at the advance of Monday, as follows: Grain to New York 25c, to Baltimore 22c, Philadelphia 23c, Portland and Boston 30c. Boxed meats, pork, and lard, 5c more than the above figures, and loose meats 10c more than grain.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted firm at 9½c and 10½c for corn and wheat to New York, and 12c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 8c on wheat and 7c on corn.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of the grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	Aug. 3, 1878.	July 27, 1878.	Aug. 4, 1877.
Wheat—			
No. 1 white winter	180	414	....
No. 1 red winter	15,619	14,952	1,126
No. 2 red	160,453	150,988	11,394
No. 3 winter	67,517	7,385	5,698
Rejected winter	2,416	2,120	1,248
No grade winter	768	768	
No. 1 spring	13,268	10,841	
No. 2 spring	82,133	35,074	21,599
No. 3 spring	14,491	19,957	13,074
Rejected spring	2,406	3,444	11,163
No grade spring	1,171	1,171	
No. 1 hard spring	5,582	8,270	862
No. 2 hard spring	9,881	11,761	42,378
Total	325,944	267,081	108,519
Corn—			
No. 1	6,699	6,699	24,964
No. 2	361,836	276,417	546,602
Rejected	192,456	147,086	185,867
No grade	1,270	10,207	7,413
High mixed	467,485	463,445	506,912
Yellow	5,340	4,890	9,453
New mixed	12,728	13,128	39,361
New high mixed	4,662	6,573	19,837
Total	1,052,476	928,365	1,340,409
Oats—			
No. 2	63,974	47,378	54,519
Rejected	5,975	182	20,539
No grade	689		4,045
No. 2 white	58,092	23,597	18,978
Total	128,730	71,157	98,681
Rye—			
No. 1	10,117	4,256	26,460
No. 2	2,641	4,147	15,050
No. 2, new	53,881	35,775	90,313
Rejected	5,603	2,951	7,510
No grade			770
Total	72,242	47,129	140,103
Barley—			
No. 2	214,127	222,275	28,352
New do	1,936	545	
No. 3	7,640	17,640	9,847
New No. 3	405		177
Rejected			18,497
Extra No. 3	27,785	16,799	
Feed	1,720	8,584	347
Total	253,613	256,323	57,220

Total of all kinds in store, 1,833,005 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 58,863 bu wheat, 124,111 bu corn, 57,573 bu oats, 25,113 bu rye, and a decrease of 2,710 bu barley. Total increase, 262,950 bu. The above noted hard wheat includes 5,136 bu No. 1 Minnesota.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	Aug. 5, 1878.	Aug. 6, 1877.
No. 1 spring hard	15,128	3,777
No. 1 spring regular	18,439	4
No. 2 spring regular	480,082	67,679
No. 3 spring regular	34,639	15,175
Rejected	601	9,291
Special bin	49,346	
Condemned		1,485
Winter	15,542	
Total	613,776	97,411

Also 20,916 bu corn, 35,914 bu oats, 358,503 bu barley, and 13,683 bu rye.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, Aug. 6: Wells, Fargo & Co., 1 case household effects; Metzer, Rothschild & Co., 8 cases pipes, etc.; John V. Farwell & Co., 17 cases dry goods. Collection, $4,004.45.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Receipts—Flour, 11,597 brls; wheat, 312,438 bu; corn, 284,850 bu; oats, 50,712 bu; corn-meal, 1,922 pkgs; rye, 13,064 bu; malt, 12,068 pkgs; pork, 242 pkgs; beef, 1,390 pkgs; cut meats, 2,013 bu; lard, 3,602 pkgs; whisky, 849 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 121,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were decidedly stronger, with more activity. Liverpool reported an advance of 1s per 112 lbs in lard, 2s in hams, and 6d on meats, while New York was firmer, and hogs at the Stock-Yards tended upward, with a rather light current supply. The recent outgo of product has also been quite large, giving a moderate reduction in stocks, and this incited the shorts to more activity, giving a much better demand on local account, while there was a fair inquiry for shipment.

MESS PORK—Was in good demand, with rather light offerings, and advanced 20c per brl, with quite a strong feeling in the latter part of the session. Sales were reported of 50 brls spot at $10.50; 1,250 brls seller August at $10.40@10.45; 27,750 brls seller September at $10.35@10.50; and 7,500 brls seller October at $10.45@10.60. Total, 36,550 brls. The market closed firm at $10.45@10.47½ cash or August; $10.47½@10.50 seller September; $10.57½@10.60 seller October.

Prime mess and extra prime are quiet and firm at about $10.50@11.00 for the former, and $9.50@10.00 for the latter.

LARD—Was also in good demand, and advanced 5@7½c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 20,000 tcs seller September at $7.77½@7.82½, and 4,750 tcs seller October at $7.70@7.80. Total, 24,750 tcs. The market closed steady at $7.72½@7.75 cash or seller August; $7.77½@7.80 seller September; and $7.77½@7.80 seller October.

MEATS—Were in good request and a shade firmer, being wanted for shipment as well as on local futures, but the export trade ran largely to shoulders. Sales were reported of 50,000 lbs shoulders at 5c for September; 430 boxes do at $4.05 spot and $4.15@4.20 for September; 1,350,000 lbs short ribs at $5.20@5.25 seller September; 700 boxes long and short clears at $6.17½@6.20; 100 boxes Staffordshire sides at 6c; and 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams (15½ lbs) at 9½c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and sh. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part cured	$5.60	$6.10	$6.10	$6.20
Boxed	5.15	6.25	6.05	6.35
August, boxed	5.15	6.25	6.25	6.35
September, boxed	5.20	6.30	6.30	6.40

Long clears quoted at $6.00 loose and $6.15 boxed; Cumberlands, 6⅝@7⅛c boxed; long-cut hams, 9⅛@9⅝c boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9¼@10c for 16 to 15 lb averages; green hams, 8@8⅝c for same averages; green shoulders, 4⅝c.

Bacon quoted at 5⅝@5⅞c for shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c for short ribs, 7@7⅛c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 4@6⅛c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.00@9.50 for mess, $10.00@10.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@21.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was firm at 6⅜@6⅝c for city and 6⅛@6⅜c for country. Sales 1,000 brls city at 6⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was firm. There was a good demand for old springs, while new winters were quiet, but holders were strong in their views on account of small stocks. Dealers say there are only about 19,000 brls here now, of all grades, against 38,000 brls at the same time last year, so that offerings are quite small. Some lots were wanted for shipment. Sales were reported of 25 brls winters on private terms; and 905 brls spring extras at $4.50@6.00. Total, 930 brls. Quotations are: $2.50@3.25 for fine, $3.25@4.00 for superfines, $4.25@5.50 for extras, $5.00@5.75 for double extras, and $6.00@8.00 for patents and some fancy brands. Rye flour, $2.70@2.85.

BRAN—Was quiet and irregular. Sales were reported of 10 tons at $10.25, and 10 tons at $9.75 per ton, both on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 200 brls kiln-dried at $2.00.

WHEAT—Was active and a shade firmer. The market for next month advanced ⅜c, and closed easier at ⅛c above the latest quotations of Monday. Liverpool was reported strong, and the private cables noted symptoms of an advance to-day, while New York was firmer, but this was counteracted by fine weather and the expectation of larger receipts here, as spring wheat is now moving more freely in the country. The feeling here was somewhat unsettled in consequence. Many operators talked as if they believed that the top prices have been reached in wheat, but were afraid to sell, as they thought it quite possible that the market may prove to have been manipulated for this month as it was for July. The feeling was also uncertain in regard to the action which will probably be taken in regard to the Warehouse Commissioners about the delivery of mixed wheat on contracts. There was a moderate demand for shipment. Seller September opened at 90⅛c, receded to 89⅜c, advanced to 90⅛c, and receded to 89⅝c, closing at 90c. Seller October sold at 88⅛@89c, and the year was quoted at 2@2⅛c below September. Seller the month was easier at 94⅜@96c, closing at the inside. Spot No. 2 closed at 95⅛c for new, and nominally at about 98c for old. Spot sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 96c; 5,200 bu No. 2 spring at 95⅛@95¾c; 1,000 bu do (old) at 98c@$1.02; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 82c; 400 bu do (old) at 86c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 67@85c. Total, 11,200 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was inactive. There is practically none here on which to trade.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in very good demand for shipment, and relatively firm at about ⅛c discount. Sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 1 red at 96@97⅛c; 62,000 bu No. 2 do at 95@95⅛c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 85⅛@86c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 70@90c. Total, 71,400 bu.

CORN—Was in fair demand and firmer, with a very steady feeling throughout. The market closed ⅛c above the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool was quoted firm, with no offerings of cargoes off coast, and Baltimore was steady, while our receipts were smaller. There was a very good demand for shipment, but buyers were not willing to pay a large premium over month prices, either for No. 2, or high mixed. The reports from the country were generally favorable for corn, and freight rates were firmer, but these facts did not prevent prices from being well sustained. Seller September opened at 38⅝c, advanced to 39c, receded to 38⅝c, and closed at 38⅞c. Seller the month sold at 38⅞c to 39@39⅛c, closing at 39c. Cash No. 2 closed at 39c, and high mixed at 39⅛c. Spot sales were reported of 64,400 bu high mixed at 39⅛@39¼c; 290,800 bu No. 2 at 39@39⅛c; 52,400 bu rejected at 37⅛@37⅛c; 8,000 bu by sample at 35⅛@40⅛c on track; 2,400 bu do at 38@38⅛c free on board cars; and 2,000 bu ears at 40c delivered. Total, 420,000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and lower, averaging ⅛@⅜c off on futures, and ⅛@⅛c on spot oats. The receipts were a little smaller, but liberal, and notwithstanding the free shipments of the past week the stock in store is increasing. The New York market also was quoted quiet, and futures were rather freely offered here, but ruled steady in the last half of the session. No. 2 and samples were taken for shipment, old commanding a premium over new. Seller August sold at 22⅛@22⅛c, closing at the outside, and September at 22⅛@22⅝c, closing at about 22⅝c. Seller the year was quiet at 22⅛c. Old No. 2 sold at 23⅛c, new do at 23c, and new No. 2 white at 23⅛c. Rejected was dull at 20c. Samples were lower under large offerings, and new were rather slow of sale. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 white at 23⅛c; 15,600 bu No. 2 at 23@23⅛c; 11,400 bu by sample at 19@24⅛c on track; and 26,400 bu do at 20@30c free on board. Total, 55,800 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and steady. The receipts were 33 cars, of which only a part came directly on the market, the rest going the rounds on deliveries. No. 2 was salable to shippers, and futures were firm under limited offerings. No. 2 sold at 50c, and rejected at 45c. September was quiet at 48⅛c, and August was quoted at 49⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 50c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 1,200 bu by sample at 46c on track. Total, 6,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was again moderately active and weak, declining 4@5c per bu under free offerings. The longs seemed anxious to realize, and there appeared to be more desire to get on the short side, many operators arguing that the market had been strained, and a reaction was natural. Seller September opened at $1.16 and closed weak at $1.13. October sold at the last at $1.10, and early in a transfer from September at $1.13. Seller August or cash opened at 90c, and closed tame at 85c. Seller the last half of the month sold at 90⅛c early, and closed at 88⅛c. Cars of new No. 2 brought $1.10@1.13. Extra No. 3 sold at 65c. Cash sales were reported of 6,200 bu old No. 2 at 85c; 1,200 bu new do at $1.10@1.13; 2,000 bu extra No. 3 at 65c; 400 bu feed at 35c. Total, 9,800 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was firmer, sales being made of 90,000 bu at 95c for August, 90⅛c for September, and 88c for the year. Red winter sold (10,000 bu) at 95@95⅛c for August.

Corn was active and firmer, with sales of 275,000 bu at 39⅛c for August, and 38⅞@39⅛c for September.

Oats were quiet, with sales of 15,000 bu at 22⅛@22⅝c for September.

Mess pork was steady. Sales: 3,250 brls at $10.47½@10.50 for September.

Lard was steady, with sales of 2,750 tcs at $7.77½ for September.

LATER.

Wheat was firm after the call, with sales at 90⅛c for September.

Corn was quoted at 39⅛c for September, and 39⅛c for August.

A charter was made for 33,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 2c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—Was in moderate request and firm. Following is the price-list: Strictly green hurl, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 4½@5c; green brush that will work itself, 4½@5½c; red and red-tipped do, 3½@4½c; inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 3@4c.

BUTTER—The market was unchanged. There was a good degree of activity in the local and Eastern demand, and the sales again quite equaled the receipts. Stocks are light all around, while of choice and fancy grades the supply falls materially short of the demand. Prices ranged as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 18@22c; good to choice dairy, 13@16c; medium, 9@12c; inferior to common, 5@8c.

BAGGING—Jobbers continue to report a good business doing, and represent the market as very firm for cotton seamless goods, stocks of which, both East and West, are unusually light for the time of year. We again quote as follows: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23½c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19½c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool sacks, 40@45c.

CHEESE—There was not much appearance of activity in the cheese market. There is no margin between here and the sea-board market sufficient to attract the attention of shippers, and were it not that exporters continue in the market, holders would find it impossible to maintain even the present low prices. The local and Western demand is strictly confined to meeting current needs. We quote: Full cream, 6⅛@7⅛c; part skim, 5⅛@6⅛c; low grades, 3@4c.

COAL—In this market no change was apparent. There was a light demand at the following quotations: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.00; small egg, $6.00; nut, $6.00; range, $6.25; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—Were steady at 11c, and some dealers are asking 12c for fresh packages.

FISH—The market was without pronounced change. There was a very good general demand and a firm set of prices. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.10@3.25; family whitefish, $1.75@1.90; trout, $3.50@2.75; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 shore, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay, $7.50@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $5.75; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.25@1.30; large family kits, $1.05@1.10; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; summer-cured do, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do, round-brls, $5.25@5.50; do, ½-brls, $3.00; Holland herring, $1.25@1.40; smoked halibut, 7@8c; scaled herring, per box, 30c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was quiet. Raisins were firm, and apples and peaches, owing to unfavorable reports concerning the new crop, were also firmly held. Other kinds were easy. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 5@6c; figs, layers, 6@14c; Turkish prunes, 7@9c; raisins, layers, $1.80@1.85; London layers, $2.05@2.15; loose, Muscatel, $2.00@2.05; Zante currants, 4⅛@5⅛c; citron, 15@16c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4@4⅛c; Southern, 2⅛@3⅛c; Ohio, 3@3⅛c; peaches, unpaired, halves, 4@4⅛c; do quarters, 3⅛@4⅛c; raspberries, 28@30c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 11⅛@12⅛c; almonds, Tarragona, 19@20c; French walnuts, 10@11c; Naples walnuts, 13@14c; Grenoble walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 5⅛@6c; Texas pecans, 7@8c; River pecans, 6@6⅛c; Wilmington peanuts, 4⅛@5c; Tennessee do, 5⅛@5⅛c; Virginia do, 6@6⅛c.

GREEN FRUITS—Blackberries were lower under heavy receipts. Peaches were steadier, the offerings being less. Michigan peaches will be more plenty next week. The crop across the lake is supposed to be a fair one. The first California grapes were on the street: Huckleberries, $1.00@1.25 per ½-bu; grapes, 60@65c per basket; blackberries, 75@1.00 per case of 16 boxes; Damson plums, 75c@$1.00 per ½-bu; pears, 65@80c; peaches, 25@50c per box; Michigan do, 50c per basket; new apples, 20@25c per box, or $2.00@2.75 per brl; tomatoes, 30@50c per box; oranges, $6.75@7.00 per box; lemons, $11.00@12.00 per box; California pears, $3.00@4.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Coffees remain strong under moderate stocks and firm Eastern advices. A continued firm market for sugars and rice is also noted. Other lines were about steady. Jobbers report a good seasonable demand. Following are the quotations:

RICE—Carolina, 7⅛@8⅛c; Louisiana, 7⅛@8⅛c; Rangoon, 6⅛@7⅛c.

COFFEE—Mandaling Java, 28@30c; O. G. Java, 25@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 19@19⅛c; good to prime, 17⅛@18⅛c; common to fair, 15⅛@16⅛c; roasting, 14⅛@14⅛c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10⅛@10⅛c; crushed, 10⅛@10⅛c; granulated, 9⅛@10c; powdered, 10⅛@10⅛c; A standard, 9⅛@9⅛c; do No. 2, 9⅛@9⅛c; extra C, 8⅛@8⅛c; C No. 1, 8⅛@8⅛c; C No. 2, 8⅛@8⅛c; yellow, 7⅛@8c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 45@48c; California silver drips, 52@55c; good sugar-house sirup, 38@40c; extra do, 42@45c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 33@28c; black strap, 26@28c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18⅛c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 15⅛@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5⅛c; German mottled, 5⅛c; Blue Lily, 5⅛c; White Lily, 5⅛c; White Rose, 5⅛c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5⅛c.

HAY—Remains quiet and firm at the given prices. The offerings are small, and sell readily. New hay on wagons is plenty, and in fair local request: No. 1 timothy, $9.00@9.50; No. 2 do, $8.00; mixed do, $7.00; upland prairie, $8.00; and No. 1, $5.50@6.00.

HIDES—Were scarce and firm, the local demand continuing fair, and scant supplies are expected during the hot weather: Cured hides, light, 7⅛@8c; cured do, heavy, 7@7⅛c; do damaged, 6@6⅛c; calf, 9⅛c; deacons, 40@50c; dry flint, 14⅛@14⅛c; dry-salted, 11@12c; city butchers', 6c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in moderate demand at the following prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $6.50; do, 20x28, $12.50; IX, 10x14, $9.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $6.00; do, 14x20, IX, $8.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 18c; small 19c; bar, 20c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 14c; extra, 16c.

LEAD—Pig, 4@5c per lb, according to quantity; bar, 6c; lead pipe, 5c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 28c; sheathing copper, tinned, 26c; planished do, 34c; do cut to sizes, 36c.

SHEET ZINC—6⅛@7c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 3c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 13c; American planished A, 10⅛c; B, 9⅛c; galvanized iron No. 28, 14c, with discount of 40 per cent.

BAR IRON—Common, $1.90@2.00.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 4, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c. Discount of 45 per cent. Fence wire, large or small quantities, 4⅛c.

NAILS—Were steady at $2.25 rates.

OILS—Lard oil was firm at the recent advance. Linseed, whale, turpentine, and other kinds were about steady. Trade was all that could be expected at this stage of the season, being fully as good as in past years at a like period. We again quote as follows: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 11⅛c; do Illinois, legal test, 150 deg., 13c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 16⅛c; Michigan legal test, 20⅛c; Elaine, 18⅛c; extra winter strained lard oil, 73c; do ice-pressed, 68c; No. 1, 58c; No. 2, 51c; linseed, raw, 53c; boiled, 58c (5 brls 1c less); whale winter-bleached, 60c; sperm, $1.40; neats-foot oil, strictly pure, 95c@$1.00; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POULTRY—Was dull and weak, the offerings being in excess of local requirements. Spring chickens were quoted at $2.25@3.00, and old at $3.00. Turkeys were slow at 7@8c.

POTATOES—Were dull and easy at $1.00@1.25 per brl. The offerings were rather large, and dealers have to compete with the farmers for trade.

SALT—Continues in fair demand and steady: Fine salt, 90c per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.10; dairy, with bags, $2.10@2.25, according to size; without bags, $1.50 per brl; Ashton, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Were again quiet and firm. Timothy was in request at $1.25@1.28, and choice was quoted at $1.30. Prime seller August was quoted at $1.25@1.26. A little new seed was offered. Clover was quiet at $4.30@4.40. Flax was scarce and firm at $1.22@1.25 for crushing, and $1.20 was paid for September.

TOBACCO—Trade continues good,—is in fact much better than usual at this time of year,—but prices have not been fully sustained. No general decline has taken place, but considerable cutting has been indulged in. We make no change in our list, as follows:

BLACK-WORK—Common to medium, 38@42c; good, 43@46c; fine, 48@52c; fancy, 53@55c.

BRIGHT-WORK—Common to medium, 40@45c; good to choice, 48@58c; extra, 60@65c; light-pressed, 52@70c; bright twist, 48@65c.

FINE CUT—Common to fair, 38@45c; medium to good, 48@58c; choice to fancy, 65@80c.

SMOKING—Common to medium, in paper, 28@33c; good, 34@38c; common to medium, in cloth, 38@48c; good, 50@58c; choice to fancy, 60c@$1.00.

TEAS—Remain without change. There is a steadily fair demand and a pretty steady range of prices. Following are the quotations:

GUNPOWDER—Common, 25@30c; good do, 33@35c; medium, 38@43c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 58@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 75@80c; fancy, 90c@$1.00.

IMPERIAL—Common, 23@28c; good do, 30@35c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c; finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 68@73c.

YOUNG HYSON—Common, 21@25c; good do, 28@32c; medium, 35@38c; good do, 40@43c; fine, 45@48c, finest, 50@55c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 85@95c.

JAPAN—Common, 20@26c; good common, 28@32c; medium, 32@35c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 43@45c; finest, 48@50c; choice, 50@55c; choicest, 55@63c; choice new, 55@60c; choicest do, 65@70c.

OOLONG—Common, 20@25c; good common, 28@31c; medium, 35@38c; good medium, 38@40c; fine, 42@45c; finest, 50@53c; choice, 55@58c; choicest, 60@70c.

WOOD—Was quoted as before. There was a small demand at $5.50@6.00 for beech, and at $6.50@7.00 for maple, delivered.

WHISKY—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was reported of 150 brls on the basis of $1.05 per gallon for raw. New York was quoted at $1.06½; Baltimore, $1.06; Cincinnati, $1.03; and Peoria, $1.03.

WOOL—Continues in fair demand at the current prices. The following are the prices paid by local dealers. Graded wools from store are worth a little more: Washed, fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 21@23c; fine do, in good condition, 19@21c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub-washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@35c; Colorado fine and medium, 23@26c; do coarse, 15@18c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,745	9,031	55
Tuesday	3,600	12,000	1,200
Total	8,345	21,031	1,255
Same time last week	10,249	21,813	1,976
Week before last	6,526	16,383	257
Shipments—			
Monday	758	3,097	......

CATTLE—If there was any change for the better yesterday in the position of the market, it would be very difficult to state wherein the improvement consisted. Trade was as lifeless as on the day before, and prices, if not quotably lower, remained weak and unsettled, with a leaning in buyers' favor. The only thing that could be construed as a change to the advantage of holders was the fact that receipts were somewhat lighter. That circumstance did not count for much, however, as there were stale cattle enough to swell the supply to considerably larger proportions than for the previous day. There were rather more native cattle than reported for Monday, and included in the number were some fine lots, for which $4.50@4.70 were realized. A fancy bunch (32 head) of Hereford cattle, averaging 1,502 lbs, was taken by an English buyer at $5.40. Sales of common to good fat shipping steers were at $3.25@4.15, and of poor to good fat butchers' cows at $2.25@2.75. Texans sold at $2.50@2.80, and half-breeds at $2.60@3.00. A good many of the two classes last named still lie in the yards awaiting buyers, and unless the remaining days of the week see a lighter run of Western cattle, any improvement in prices can scarcely be expected.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.85@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.25@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@4.10
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.25@3.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Texas—Through cattle	2.25@2.90
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	2.75@4.45

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	1,502	$5.40	15	1,093	$3.75
15	1,438	4.70	18	1,155	3.55
65	1,364	4.60	34	1,167	3.50
16	1,500	4.50	16	1,189	3.25
16	1,260	4.50	57	1,120	3.15
32	1,392	4.50	157 Col. Tex.	1,021	2.80
18	1,218	4.30	72 Texas	1,090	2.80
18	1,306	4.35	189 Texas	874	2.75
16	1,290	4.25	103 Texas	907	2.75
16	1,337	4.25	299 Texas	1,019	2.75
34	1,289	4.15	19 cows	900	2.70
34	1,256	4.15	18	1,059	3.00
51	1,382	4.12½	17 feeders	893	3.00
21	1,628	4.12½	66 Texas	812	2.55
17	1,220	4.00	42 Texas	872	2.50
29	1,648	4.00	24	853	2.40
15	1,230	3.90	22 cows	945	2.25
15	1,158	3.90			

HOGS—There was a good active hog market yesterday and a firm one. The supply was pretty liberal, but with a good strong shipping demand and a fair inquiry from local cutters there proved to be no considerable over-supply, and the prices of the day before were thoroughly sustained, sales of common to prime bacon hogs making at $4.25@4.35 and of poor to extra heavy at $4.00@4.60. Inferior grades, including thin grassers, were not wanted, and receivers found it up-hill work to effect sales even at $3.00@3.40. A considerable number of the latter description have now accumulated in the pens. The market closed firm for good to choice grades.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	298	$4.60	33	188	$4.35	50	277	$4.25
27	293	4.55	39	183	4.35	30	288	4.25
33	291	4.50	42	190	4.35	30	316	4.25
38	300	4.50	50	193	4.35	25	333	4.20
41	313	4.50	39	176	4.35	41	291	4.20
32	226	4.50	56	270	4.35	24	248	4.20
22	326	4.50	20	259	4.35	49	265	4.20
60	280	4.45	25	193	4.35	67	273	4.20
20	250	4.45	40	163	4.35	32	286	4.20
60	274	4.45	56	192	4.30	36	206	4.15
81	362	4.40	75	190	4.35	41	300	4.15
62	279	4.40	55	184	4.35	34	283	4.15
56	216	4.40	50	260	4.35	37	298	4.10
44	311	4.40	54	238	4.35	46	285	4.10
37	223	4.40	34	212	4.30	38	273	4.00
39	270	4.40	41	316	4.30	22	202	4.00
56	229	4.40	33	292	4.30	20	260	3.95
44	216	4.40	66	221	4.30	21	293	3.85
125	213	4.40	20	290	4.30	121	132	3.40
50	295	4.40	117	211	4.30	108	139	3.40
61	361	4.40	37	226	4.30	70	153	3.35
69	308	4.35	69	277	4.30	61	152	3.30
59	230	4.35	27	297	4.30	64	149	3.25
29	229	4.35	44	234	4.30	29	187	3.20
42	183	4.35	44	284	4.30	27	139	3.15
52	223	4.35	34	292	4.25	47	144	3.25
51	190	4.35						

SHEEP—Everything except choice grades was dull and lower, in sympathy with a decline at the East. There was a light demand at $2.50@3.50 for poor to good grades. Choice and medium qualities are nominal at $4.50@5.00. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
122	95	$3.50	100	93	$3.25	101	107	$3.50
88	108	3.50	108	78	3.50	90	108	3.50
95	99	3.37½	98	93	3.15	98	82	3.40
108	87	3.35						

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 850; for the week thus far, 4,250; receipts consigned through, 230 cars; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; yards bare of stock.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,300; for the week thus far, 7,900; consigned through, 15½ cars; fair demand at lower prices; offerings compare favorably with last week; sales of fair to good Western sheep, $3.30@4.00, mostly at $3.30@3.90; lambs, $4.75@5.00; three cars of stock remain unsold.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,150; for the week thus far, 10,925; consigned through, 74 cars; fair shipping demand; prices lower; quotable corn-fed Yorkers, $4.25@4.45; medium and heavy, $4.45@4.60; common, $4.00@4.12½; grassers, $3.50@3.90; offerings mainly fair to medium; quality only light; choice stock, 4 cars; stock remains unsold.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Aug. 6.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 239; market somewhat moderate for young country cattle; but for good fat prices ranged as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,413; prices continue low and unsatisfactory on lambs, owing to the large supply, and 5½c per lb is the highest rate for full lots, and old sheep from 2½c to 5c, the bulk selling for less than 5c; sales of sheep in lots at $2.00@3.00 each; extra, $3.25@5.25; spring lambs, 4@5½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—CATTLE—Dull; little doing; supply almost entirely grass Texans, which sell slowly at previous prices; receipts, 1,900.

HOGS—Firmer; active; fair to choice light, $4.10@4.40; mixed packing, $4.10@4.30; butchers' to fancy, $4.40@4.60; receipts, 2,100.

SHEEP—Supply mostly common, which are not wanted; good muttons would sell at $2.60@3.60; receipts, 600.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day all for this market; no through stock; but little doing; selling at last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,925 head; grassers, $4.00@4.15; Yorkers, $4.40@4.60; Philadelphias, $4.70@4.90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 4,400 head; selling slow; 15@20c off from last week.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—HOGS—Quiet; a shade easier; common, $3.25@4.15; fair to good light, $4.20@4.45; heavy packing, $4.25@4.50; butchers', $4.60@4.75; receipts, 1,194; shipments, 175.

LUMBER.

The receipts and shipments of lumber and shingles for the week ending Aug. 3 and since Jan. 1, 1878, with comparisons to same date, were as follows:

	Week. 1878.	Week. 1877.	Since Jan. 1, 1878.	Since Jan. 1, 1877.
Receipts—				
Lumber, m ft	37,596	23,813	597,364	452,168
Shingles, m No	20,225	9,383	328,699	268,640
Shipments—				
Lumber, m ft	12,433	8,954	313,017	282,169
Shingles, m No	1,519	2,305	65,866	96,615

The cargo market was dull yesterday, and heavy. The offerings were small early but towards noon the supply was increased by the arrival of several cargoes. These, however, came on the market after buyers had retired, and most of them were held over. Piece stuff Manistee, or Ludington cut was ready sale at $8.00, and inferior was quoted at $7.75. Common Michigan lumber dragged at $8.50@9.25, and the medium grades at $9.50@11.00. Lath was steady at $1.25, and shingles quiet at $1.75@2.05.

Sales: Cargo schr G. Murray, from Duncan City, 255,000 ft Norway strips and boards at $8.50; 50,000 ft lath at $1.25.

At the yards a moderate business was reported at unchanged prices.

Following are the quotations, the inside being for green and the outside for dry in the list of common grades:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@34.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00@16.50
First common dressed siding	14.00@14.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	21.00@22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@33.00
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	27.00@28.00
Box boards, C	16.00@17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@30.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@28.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	15.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	14.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.50@12.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@11.00
Common boards	10.50@12.50
Cull boards	9.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.00@12.00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 30 feet	11.00@14.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.00@9.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets, select, dressed and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.30@2.60
Shingles, do, green	2.15@2.45
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@1.20
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.10

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

In this branch of trade the past week had nothing to distinguish it from three or four previous weeks. The quietude so long prevalent remains undisturbed, while the steadiness of values is as marked a feature as before. Buyers are taking such articles and such quantities as the necessities of current trade may require, and nothing more, the improbability of any very pronounced appreciation in values checking any tendency to invest in a speculative way. In short, a fair seasonable business is in progress, and the market is in a firm and healthy condition. Stocks are now being steadily augmented and put in shape for the autumn trade, which, from present indications, will prove more satisfactory than any of our merchants have experienced for a number of seasons.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Package trade in cotton goods and prints fairly active, and prices very firm: ginghams in good demand, and dress goods in better request; shawls more active; fancy cassimeres sluggish, and overcoatings quiet; worsted coatings in steady request; repellants more active; foreign goods quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 55s; Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 30s; short ribs, 31s; long clears, 31s 6d; short clears, 33s 6d; shoulders, 28s. Hams, 54s. Lard, 39s 3d. Prime mess beef, 73s. India mess beef, 82s; extra India mess, 89s. Cheese, 43s. Tallow, 37s 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong: California club, 10s 5d@10s 9d; do white, 10s 1d@10s 5d; spring, 8s 11d@9s 6d. Corn firm at 23s. Cargoes off coast—Wheat steady. Corn firm; no cargoes offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn firmer. Fair average quality of American mixed corn, for prompt shipment by sail, 23s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English a shade easier; French firm. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week 30,000@35,000 qrs.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 21s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 2s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 49s. Lard, 38s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6—COTTON—Firm at 6⅜@6¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 9,000.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 10s 2d@10s 5d; club, 10s 5d@10s 8d; spring, 9s@9s 8d. New Western mixed corn, 22s 9d@23s.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 38s 3d. Bacon—Long clear middles, 32s; short clear middles, 34s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 6d.

RECEIPTS—Wheat for the past three days, 19,000 qrs.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—LINSEED OIL—28s 5d@29s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 6.—PETROLEUM—27s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Active movement in winter wheat at a further advance of 1@1½c per bu on lighter offerings; demand for early delivery mainly from export interest; later dealings indicated rather less firmness for prompt delivery, but generally strong market for options; spring wheat not plenty, and held with a fair show of confidence, but in very moderate request for early delivery, while attracting little attention in the option line; sales of 419,000 bu, including 40,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring at $1.09¾@1.10. A fairly active business reported in corn, leaving off rather more firmly and somewhat stronger market in option lines; mixed Western ungraded at 44@48½c. Rye in good request, but limited offerings and firm views of sellers impeded operations; No. 2 Western for August delivery quoted at 62c bid and 63@64c asked. Oats fairly active, but, under generally free offerings, again quoted about ½c per bu lower, closing weak; white Western, 13,100 bu at 32½@36½c; do new, 700 bu at 33½c; mixed Western, 16,800 bu at 31½@34½c, chiefly at 32@33c; No. 2 Chicago, 14,600 bu at 32c; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in fair demand for early delivery and quoted stronger; sales of 625 brls mess within a range of $10.75@11.00 for fair to choice and up to $11.25 for fancy; for forward delivery, Western mess in brisk request; August option quoted at $10.85 bid; September, $10.85 bid, and $10.90 asked; October, $11.00; November, $11.00@11.30; December, $11.00@11.30; with sales reported of 2,500 brls September option at $10.70@10.85; and 8,750 brls October option at $10.75@11.00. Cut meats offered with reserve and quoted firm, but without notable activity. Bacon stiffly held on light offerings and moderate call for supplies: Western long clear at $6.75. Western steam lard actively inquired for and quoted higher; for early delivery sales of 180 tcs prime new at $7.85@7.95, closing at $7.95 asked; for forward delivery in brisk demand; August option quoted at $7.90 bid; September, $7.92½; October, $7.97½; December at $7.90 asked; seller the year, $7.80@7.85; refined in demand for the Continent; quoted at $8.30@8.37½.

TALLOW—In fair request at $6.93¾@7.00.

SUGARS—In rather more request, on a previous basis of 7½c for fair and 7 5-16c for good refining Cuba; refined in moderate demand; cut loaf quoted at 9⅞c; crushed, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at $1.06½ regular.

FREIGHTS—General market quoted steady on a moderately active inquiry for accommodation, chiefly from grain and petroleum interests; room for grain by steam for Liverpool continued scarce and quite firm, with a fair demand noted; for Liverpool, engagements included 8,000 bu grain at 8d; 8,000 bu do on private terms, quoted at the close at 8@8½d per bu; 800 boxes bacon through freight at 27s 6d@35s; 33,000 boxes cheese within a range of 37s 6d@45s, chiefly at 45s; from the West, through freight, 2,800 pkgs provisions within an advanced range of 46@54c per 100 lbs as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—COTTON—Firm at 12@12⅛c; sales 1,000 bales; futures closed weak; sales 49,000 bales; August, 12.01c; September, 11.75c; October, 11.51c; November, 11.30@11.31c; December, 11.25@11.26c; January, 11.25@11.27c.

FLOUR—Active and firm; winter dull and irregular; receipts, 12,090 brls; Western superfine, $3.65@4.00; common to good extra, $4.05@4.30; good to choice, $4.35@5.25; common to choice Western shipping extras $5.80@6.50; extra Ohio, $4.00@5.75; common to choice St. Louis, $4.00@7.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.50. Rye flour steady at $2.75@3.30.

CORN-MEAL—Firm at $2.10@2.30.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; spring and Western 1@1½c higher; fairly active; receipts, 313,000 bu; sales, 398,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.09¾@1.10; ungraded winter red, 80c@$1.09; No. 3 do, $1.02@1.02½; No. 2 do, $1.07@1.08; No. 1 do, $1.10@1.11; ungraded white, $1.06@1.20; No. 2 do, $1.12; amber Michigan, $1.10. Rye quiet but firm; Western, 63@65c. Barley and malt nominal. Corn firm, but a shade lower; receipts, 285,000 bu; sales, 510,000 bu; ungraded, 44@48½c; No. 3, 46c; steamer, 46¾@47½c; No. 2, 48¼@48½c; round yellow, 53c; No. 2 white, 55c. Oats ½c lower; receipts, 51,000 bu; sales, 92,000 bu; No. 2, 32½@33c; do white, 33¼@33¾c; No. 1, 33¼@33½c; do white, 37c; No. 2 Chicago, 33c; mixed Western, 31½@34½c; white do, 32½@36c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm. Sugars quiet but steady; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7 5-16c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; united, 3⅛@3¾c; crude, 6⅛c; refined, 10½c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6 15-16@7c.

RESIN—Dull at 37½@45c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 28c.

EGGS—Firm; Canada and Western, 12@12½c; ordinary, 9@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $10.75@11.25. Beef steady. Bulk meats dull and unchanged. Lard firmer; prime steam, $7.85@8.00.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; Western 6@22c.

CHEESE—Steady at 5@7½c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—No steps have been taken yet towards arbitration in the matter of C. H. Ray & Co., C. J. Kershaw & Co., and the other houses who defaulted on their short wheat contracts at the close of the July corner. Mr. Ray, who is the President of the Chamber of Commerce, has been fiercely assailed in communications to the local newspapers, to which he has published a long and angry reply, especially setting forth his high character in the past, and his personal and pecuniary responsibility under the rules of the Board of Trade for any loss to any person suffered through his default. It is admitted that some of the commission-houses turned in wheat to McGeogh at the closing prices, $1.28 and $1.30, while refusing to cover their previous short contracts at the same figures. Their plea is that they were acting for different parties; that they held spot wheat for certain parties which they sold at the top of the market under instructions, and that under instruction from other parties they had sold short, these contracts being repudiated, and that it was regular for them, acting as agent for different persons, to sell such wheat as they had for same, and to refuse for others to deliver wheat sold at previous dates. As to the facts in these cases, it is said that in one instance at least a party sold short for about a dollar a bushel, but refused to deliver on the contract, while he actually sold and delivered to McGeogh the same amount at the highest figures. This question is also raised: That where an outside party, not a member of the Chamber, makes a contract through a commission-house, he cannot invoke the rules of the Chamber and demand through his agent an arbitration on his default. In other words, it is said that when a person doing business on the Board buys or sells he is never asked whether this is on his own account or as agent for some other party, and that, if he were asked such a question, he would respond that, "He was responsible, and that it was none of the inquirer's business whether he was acting for himself or another;" hence that he cannot plead while he is delivering wheat at the highest price bid and refusing to deliver on previous contracts that he is acting for other and divers parties in the different transactions, and not for himself.

The market was quiet to-day to the close, with symptoms of weakness, but a corner in August wheat is asserted. It is said that August wheat is oversold 20,000,000 bu, and that no No. 2 wheat except that held by McGeogh can be had to fill contracts. Receipts of wheat to-day were but 1,800 bu, and shipments 40,000, reducing the stock on hand to 476,000.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ½c higher; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard nominally $1.13; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.11; No. 2, $1.08; August, $1.09½; September, 93⅛c; October, 91⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 84@85c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 39c. Oats ½c lower; No. 2 old nominally 23½c; new, 23c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 50c. Barley more settled; No. 2 spring, cash, $1.11; August, $1.09@1.10; September, new, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Firm and quiet; Mess pork, $10.50 cash and August. Prime steam lard, $7.87½.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 1⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 1,800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 6.—FLOUR—Quiet; superfine, $2.50@3.00; extras, $3.00@4.00; Minnesota family, $4.50@6.25; patent and high grades, $6.00@7.50. Rye flour, $2.75@3.00.

CORN-MEAL—$2.67@2.75.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red, $1.00; No. 2 amber, $1.05@1.05; white, $1.08@1.12. Corn steady; yellow, 50@52c; mixed, 48c. Oats declining; white Western, 34@36c; mixed do, 31@33c. Rye firm; 55@58c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $10.75@11.25. India mess, $17.75@18.25; hams, 11½@12½c; pickled, 9@10c; green, 8c. Lard scarce and firm; loose butchers', $7.00@7.25; city kettle, $7.75@8.25.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady; New York State and Bradford County extra, 18@19c; Western Reserve, 12@14c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm; Western, 11@14c.

CHEESE—Easy; Western choice, 6⅝@7⅛c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,100 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; supply ample; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 37@40c; X, 36@38c; medium, 37@38c; coarse, 32@33c; medium, 36@38c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 33@36c; coarse, 32@33c; combing washed, 40@45c; unwashed, 28@28½c; Canada combing, 36@40c; fine unwashed, 20@25c; coarse medium unwashed, 24@28c; tub-washed, 36@40c; extra merino pulled, 30@33c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6.—COTTON—Active, firm, and higher; middling, 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Steady, with a good demand for extras and family; double extra fall, $3.90@4.15; treble extra fall, $4.20@4.30; family, $4.35@4.45.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall, 88⅛@89c cash; August, 90@90⅛c September; 92@92⅛c October; No. 3 do, 86⅛c cash. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 35c cash; 36⅛c September. Oats easier; No. 2 at 22⅛@22⅛c cash; 22⅛c August. Rye dull and lower to sell at 48⅛c bid.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $10.75@10.87½. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk-meats higher; winter clear-ribs here, $6.25; do at St. Joseph, $6.00; clear-ribs and clear at St. Joe, $6.12½; round car-lots summer clear ribs here, $6.12½ boxed; shoulders, $5.37½. Bacon higher; $5.67, $6.60, and $5.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 brls; wheat, 52,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 11,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—COTTON—Strong at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Dull and heavy; buyers offering lower prices family, $4.10.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand for choice; lower qualities dull and heavy; choice white, 97c; choice amber, 94@95c; No. 2 red winter, 91@92c; receipts, 47,730 bu; shipments, 51,465 bu. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Oats steady and firm; new white, 24@25c. Rye in good demand; strong at 52c. Barley in good demand: offerings small; No. 2 fall held at $1.00; 85c to 90c bid.

PROVISIONS—Strong and higher. Pork held firmly at $11.00. Lard strong and higher; current make, $7.62½ cash; $7.25 all the year; prime steam nominally $7.75; kettle held at $8.25@8.50. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, $5.50 cash and buyer August; short ribs, sales 100,000; $6.30 spot; this bid for more; 100,000 lbs at 6½c buyer August; short clear at 6⅝c. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at $5.75@5.87½, $6.75@6.87½, and $7.00@7.12½.

WHISKY—Active, firm, and higher at $1.04.

LINSEED OIL—Offered at 50c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm and higher; offerings light; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, $1.05; September, $1.05½; October, $1.06. Corn—Western quiet and steady; Western mixed, spot and August, 48⅛c; September, 49⅛c; October, 50c; steamer, 45½c. Oats quiet and easier; Western white, 32@33c; mixed, 31@31½c; Pennsylvania, 33@35c. Rye—Nominal.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm; choice Western, 13@15c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, 13@17c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,400 brls; wheat, 196,000 bu; corn, 38,500 bu; oats, 3,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 167,000 bu.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; closed quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.07½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.08; amber Michigan, cash, $1.00; August, 98½c asked; No. 2 red winter, cash, 99¼c; August, 98½c; September, 97c; No. 3 red Wabash, cash, 95½c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, cash, 99½c; rejected Wabash, 85c; Western amber, 99½c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.03. Corn quiet; high mixed, 42½c; No. 2, cash, 42½c; rejected, 40½c; damaged, cash, 32½c. Oats quiet; old, 28½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 62,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat 25,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

TOLEDO, Aug. 6—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closes with wheat strong; amber Michigan, $1.01 bid, cash; sales at $1.00 to arrive; No. 2, red winter, August, 99c; September, 98c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 97½c. Corn dull; rejected, 40c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 6.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.25; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5.00@5.25; Illinois, $5.00@5.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.00; Minnesota patent process, and Wisconsin, $6.00@8.00; favorite brands, $8.25@8.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand; mixed and yellow, 52@54c; steamer, 47@48c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 38@41c; No. 2, 36@36½c; No. 3, 34½@35c; mixed, 32@34½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 550 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firm; sales of 2,500 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.08. Corn dull and steady; sales of 9,000 bu Kansas at 45½c; sample Western, 42½@43c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and higher; wheat, 4⅝c; corn, 4¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—FLOUR—$5.00@5.10.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; extra new, $1.08; No. 1 white, new, $1.07; August, $1.05½; September, $1.03½; amber, 97c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, new, $1.05½; new white State, $1.08@1.09; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1.15. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet; mixed State, 31c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Aug. 6.—HIGHWINES—Active; sales 400 brls at $1.03.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 44 bales; sales, 25; stock, 874.

MOBILE, Aug. 6.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 35 bales; sales, 50; stock, 1,242; exports, coastwise, 22.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 6.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 38 bales; sales, 15; stock, 280; exports coastwise, 91.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 6.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 35 bales; gross, 35; stock, 514.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—COTTON—Strong; sales, 125 bales; ordinary, 9⅛c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; low middling, 10⅝c; middling, 11⅛c; good do, 12⅛c; receipts, net, 133; gross, 133; stock, 4,318.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6.—PETROLEUM—Market unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8⅛c.

OIL CITY, Aug. 6.—PETROLEUM—The market opened quiet but firm, with sales at $1.03⅛; advanced to $1.04⅛; declined to $1.02⅛, closing firm at $1.03⅛ bid; shipments, 67,000 brls; averaging 46,000; transactions, 250,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 6.—PETROLEUM—Crude steady; $1.22½ at Parker's; refined dull at 10⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 6.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 25½c.

A NICE PIECE OF MECHANISM.

To the Western Associated Press.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Aug. 6.—A very nice piece of mechanism has just been performed by Mr. A. W. Hoyt, of Fond du Lac. About two years ago Mr. Tucker, a toll-keeper on the Milwaukee Road, fell from a load of logs, striking his elbow on the frozen ground, injuring it so seriously that a surgical operation was necessary, which left the arm without any elbow-joint, and four inches shorter than the other, but with all the muscles and ligaments uninjured for all practical purposes. The arm was perfectly useless until Mr. Hoyt manufactured a joint by which Mr. Tucker was enabled to use his arm in any direction, which he proceeded to do the day after the joint was fitted, by mowing, sowing, hoeing, etc. Mr. Hoyt is particularly to be congratulated upon his success, as several surgeons had said it was impossible to make one that could be utilized.

The British Lion.

While Lord Beaconsfield and his associate were riding in triumph through the streets of London, a patriotic spectator, flushed with enthusiasm, seated himself between the ears of one of the lions at the foot of Nelson's column, when he was informed by a constable on duty that "it was not permitted, and that he must come down." "I ain't coming down from the British lion on a day like this," said the man, amid the cheers of those around him, and he was left undisturbed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES,

PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 20 rooms and parlors; one patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10-12. Dr. James is 60 years of age.

KNOW THYSELF

A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price, $1, sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

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NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

MARINE NEWS.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Lake freights nominal; rates, 30c on coal to Chicago and Milwaukee; 30c and 40c from Cleveland for small and large loads, respectively.

Charters—Paving-stone to Toledo, $1.50 per cord.

Cleared for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 p. m.: Props China, merchandise, Duluth; Missouri, Bay City; Anna Young, merchandise, Chicago; stmr Keweenaw, Cleveland; schrs Golden Fleece, 840 tons coal, Chicago; David Vance, 1,300 tons coal, Milwaukee; L. Seaton, Detroit; John B. Wilber, Toledo; Cape Horn, Cleveland; barges Joseph, Jupiter, Saginaw; H. & G. and Yankee Leader, Bay City.

Vessels passing Port Colborne lock for 24 hours, ending 6 p. m., 5th: Westward—Props Acadia and Ocean, Montreal to Detroit; Lawrence, Ogdensburg to Chicago; Lowell, Montreal to Toledo; Argyle, Quebec to Windsor; Clinton, St. Catharines to Walden for orders; barks Laura, Kingston to Bear's Creek; barges Drimsby and Clyde, St. Catharines to Walden; schrs Albatross, Port Dalhousie to Walden; P. M. Rogers, Oswego to Chicago; Col. Cook, Oswego to Toledo; E. H. Rutherford, Kingston to Toledo; Undine, Hamilton to Cleveland; Trade Wind, Toronto to Cleveland; Mary (St. Catherines), Thorold to Erie; Queen of the Lakes, Toronto to Toledo.

Eastward—Props Celtic, Fort Williams to Montreal; Lake Erie, Detroit to Montreal; City of Concord, Chicago to Ogdensburg; barks Huron, Toledo to Kingston; American, Black River to Brockville; B. Rarewick, Toledo to Kingston; schr M. L. Breck, Toledo to Kingston.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 6.—Arrived—Prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 3,000 bu corn; J. Menard, Kankakee Feeder, 4,500 bu corn; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; Industry, Morris, 5,400 bu corn; Omaha, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; prop Imperial, Seneca, 4,000 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6,100 bu corn; Lily, Seneca, 6,200 bu corn; prop Whale, Ottawa, 2,500 bu corn; Friendship, Ottawa, 6,600 bu corn; prop Peerless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Utica, 6,200 bu corn; prop X. H. Heath, Peru, 4,800 bu corn; Andrew Jackson, Peru, 6,200 bu corn.

Cleared—Isabella, Peoria, 93,976 ft lumber; prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,255 bu wheat, 25 brls flour.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 6—10 p. m.—Arrivals—Atlantic, Kankakee Feeder, 4,700 bu corn; prop King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 2,100 bu corn; Thomas Scott, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn; J. Bonchard, Peru, 5,950 bu corn.

Cleared—Zenea, Peoria, 92,524 ft lumber; prop Jack Robertson, Peoria, 44,468 ft lumber, 167,000 lath; Merchant, Peoria, 97,810 ft lumber.

MILWAUKEE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 6.—Receipts—Wheat, 1,800 bushels; corn, 3,600 bushels; barley, 1,940 bushels; rye, 1,780 bushels.

Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bushels; oats, 3,250 bushels.

In Store—476,000 bushels wheat.

Arrived—Propellers Fountain City, Buffalo; Montana, Buffalo, with 14,244 pounds iron, 240 barrels sugar, 35 barrels oil, 52 sacks coffee; Wissahickon, Buffalo, 25,815 pounds iron, 217 barrels sugar, 159 sacks coffee, 285 packages merchandise; Avon, Buffalo; Badger State, Buffalo.

Cleared—Propeller Champlain, Ogdensburg; schooner H. M. Scove, Buffalo, 40,000 bushels wheat.

The scow Maple Leaf, schooner Hettie Taylor, scow Mary Helen, and tugs Pottawatomie and Dan Costello are docked here for recalking and other repairs.

CHROMOS WANTED AT DETROIT.

The following, from the Detroit *Free Press*, needs no introduction:

Considerable complaint has been made by Detroit grain-shippers of the cargo insurance rates charged on grain shipped from this port to Buffalo, Montreal, Kingston, Oswego, and Ogdensburg. The rates on vessels are the same as those charged at Chicago for the same ports, viz.: To Buffalo, 20c, 10 per cent off; to ports in Lake Ontario, 25c, 10 per cent off; to Ogdensburg, 30c, 10 per cent off; to Montreal, 44c, 10 per cent off. These rates, which were established about three weeks since, have been rigidly adhered to by all agents doing business at this port. That the risk on a cargo of grain from this port to Buffalo is the same as that on a cargo from Chicago to Buffalo no one asserts. And that the insurance rates at this port are comparatively too high seems to be the general opinion of grain shippers. Already the action of both Canadian and American insurance agents in offering lower rates on cargoes from Detroit to Montreal, Oswego, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, and other ports has been sensibly felt in a decrease of business in that line here, and unless a corresponding lowering of rates is made at this port, it is thought that the tendency of grain shippers to have cargoes insured elsewhere than Detroit will become a serious matter.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were quoted yesterday at 2c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 80,000 bu wheat, 307,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye. To Buffalo—Prop Avon, corn and rye; prop Badger State, corn; Montana, part load wheat, all through; schr C. B. Jones, wheat at 2¼c; schrs North Cape and Parana, all corn at 2c. To Erie—Prop Wissahickon, corn through. To Montreal—Props Europe and Sovereign, wheat at 7½c. To Collingwood—Schr Lena Johnson, corn and oats at 1¼c. To Kingston—Schr Rising Star, corn at 4½c. To Sarnia—Prop Caldwell. To Ogdensburg—Prop Milwaukee, corn through. In the afternoon the schr C. K. Nims for corn to Buffalo at 2c.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 6.—Down—Props Scotia, Cuba, Abercorn, St. Joseph, Fletcher and tow, Metamora and barges, Cleveland and barges, Isaac May and barges; shr Ishpeming.

Up—Props Swallow and consort, Maine and consort, Potomac.

WIND—Northwest, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 6—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Calistoga, Manitoba; schrs Jas. Wade, Marengo, Mary Lyons, Wm. R. Taylor. Down—Props Idaho, Mary Mills, Julia, Forest City and consort, Niagara and raft; schrs Jas. S. Austin, C. H. Burton, Unadilla, H. G. Cleveland, St. Joseph, Emma L. Coyne, Garibaldi, Alvina Melon. Wind—North, gentle; weather fine.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The tug Harrison had her smokestack raked off yesterday forenoon by the jibboom of a vessel she had in tow, the mishap occurring when the tug's engine got "on its centre."

The schr E. M. Davidson ran ashore on Mackinaw Point, in the Straits, at an early hour Saturday morning, but was pulled off without injury before the close of the day.

The schr Lyman Casey, bound up for Buffalo to Toledo, was struck by a squall off Grand River Saturday night, and put into Port Colborne Sunday morning with jibboom and foretopmast gone, and some of her sails torn.

THE WRECKING QUESTION.

The Canadian Collector at Sarnia having stated that he "could make no distinction between American vessels, no matter whether Government or private; that they all came under the same head," in the matter of wrecking, Capt. Slicer, of the revenue-cutter Fessenden, which narrowly escaped seizure when she went to "wreck" the schr Reed Case in Canadian waters, has written to Washington for instructions to govern him in the event of his being called upon to succor an American ship in Dominion waters.

ERIE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 6.—Arrivals—Prop Selah Chamberlain, Marquette; schr Joseph Paige, Milwaukee; schr Kate Richmond, Buffalo.

Departures—Stmr China, Duluth; prop Antelope, 600 tons coal, Chicago; schr R. B. Hayes, 1,200 tons coal, Chicago; schr Kate Richmond, Buffalo; prop Selah Chamberlain, Portage.

MARQUETTE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 6.—Arrived—Prop Superior, schr Sandusky.

Cleared—Props S. E. Sheldon, Sparta; schrs S. P. Ely, Sumatra, Genoa.

Passed up—Prop India.
Passed down—Prop Arctic.

CLEVELAND.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 6.—Prop D. M. Wilson and consort, coal, Black River to Duluth, 45c; schr Emerald, coal, Ashtabula to Buffalo, 30c; schr West Wind, coal, Cleveland to Port Stanley, 30c; schr F. Palms, coal, Cleveland to Chicago.

NAVIGATION NOTES.
CHICAGO.

The new prop Juniata, of the Anchor Line, left for below last night with grain, it being her first trip down.

The damage to the tug O. B. Green by fire night before last was not serious, and in a day or two she will be in running order again.

The prop James Fisk, Jr., received temporary repairs only to the damage resulting from her collision with the schr S. H. Foster, and will be put in good shape again on her arrival at Buffalo.

The schr O. M. Bond arrived from Oswego yesterday morning with a cargo of coal for Evanston, and was forced to lay at anchor off that place for some time before she could land at the pier, the sea being a little too heavy.

Several of the owners of the Independent Line tugs held a consultation last evening upon the subject of laying up a certain number of their boats, in accordance with the proposition mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The Association lines desire to retire several of their boats, and it is a question for consideration as to how many tugs each line should lay up. The matter will probably be settled to-day or to-night.

The good and pious people of Evanston swore in a squad of special policemen yesterday, so it was reported, for the especial purpose of looking after a Chicago excursion party expected in the evening on the steamer Metropolis. Besides those precautions, there were city officers on hand at the Clark street dock to keep order, and several others were sent along with the party. It was generally believed that there was force enough at both ends of the route and on board the steamer to keep the excursionists in order.

ELSEWHERE.

Supervising-Inspector Cook has arrived home,—Detroit.

The owners of the schr Eagle Wing have decided not to to rebuild her.

Nothing further has been heard of the supposed fire on a vessel off East Sister Island Friday night.

Mr. Daniel Brown, of Gibraltar, has contracted to build a twenty-foot yacht for a Detroit gentleman.

Mr. William Saunders, of Trenton, has a contract to build four clinker sail-boats for, it is said, Chicago parties.

Andrew Daley, Mate of the prop City of Dresden, pulled a man out of the river at the foot of Randolph street, Detroit, Sunday evening.

The new steam barge Alcona will be ready for business the latter part of next week.

The vacant local inspectorships at Marquette will be filled in September, according to a Detroit exchange.

A rain and hail storm passed over Lake Ontario Sunday, but no serious damage resulted from it.

Quinn, the diver, has gone to Port Burwell, Ont., to inspect the wreck of the schr Portage, with a view toward reporting upon the feasibility of raising her.

The Cleveland tugs "take the cake" for long tows. Sunday the tug Effie L. towed the schr William Grandy from Malden to Cleveland, a distance of 100 miles.

The schr Constitution, which has been lying in ordinary for some time at Cleveland, has loaded coal-oil for Green Bay.

The schr New London will be ready for her ocean trip next week. It has not been decided as to whether she goes to Cork, Dublin, or Belfast. She takes coal-oil.

It is reported that Capt. Malloy, of the schr Northumberland, seriously injured a sailor on his craft last week, when sailing up Detroit River, by giving him a dose of lead from a shotgun.

Deputy United States Marshal Taylor found the anchors and chains of the schr Watchful at the bottom of Detroit River, near the Detroit & Milwaukee Elevator, Monday, and placed them on board that vessel, which he recently seized under a mortgage claim.

The tug W. T. Robb is to be fitted out for wrecking purposes on Lake Erie, and will shortly leave for Amherstburg or Sarnia. The number of Canadian tugs in the wrecking business is very limited, and the Robb, being one of the finest tugs on Lake Ontario, will be quite an acquisition on Lake Erie.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Grace Murray, Duncan City, lumber, Market.
Schr American (black), Sturgeon, ice; no orders.
Schr A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr C. A. King, Escanaba, ore, Blast Furnace.
Schr Myrtle, Pensaukee, lumber, Market.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine Slip.
Schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, Magazine Slip.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Schr Early Bird, South Haven, stones, Ogden Canal.
Scow Moses Gage, Traverse, bark, Ogden Canal.
Schr Radical, Kewaunee, bark, Ogden Canal.
Schr Maj. Ferry, White Lake, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Cleveland, coal, N. S. gas-house.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Christiana, Port Washington, stones, Ogden Canal.
Schr Lizzie Law, Buffalo, coal, Twenty-second street.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Holland, slabs, Clark street.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Montgomery, Charlotte, coal, Rush street.
Schr Leo, Grand River, ties, C., B. & Q. Slip.
Schr H. D. Moore, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, lumber, Throop street.
Schr Jennie Lind, Muskegon, lumber, North avenue.
Schr Groton, Sturgeon, ice, Twenty-second street.
Schr Mariner, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary Groh, Holland, bark, Division street.
Schr U. S. Grant, Pierport, ties, R. I. R. R.
Schr Champion, Buffalo, coal, Van Buren street.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Schr Carrier, Manistee, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Gas-House Slip.
Schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, slabs, no orders.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber, Eighteenth street.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber, Central Wharf.
Schr D. E. Bailey, Ashtabula, coal, Adams street.
Schr C. Michaelson, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr White Oak, Ludington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Willie Loutit, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Jos. Dresden, Ludington, lumber, South Halsted.
Schr Napoleon, Manistee, lumber, Western avenue.
Schr Banner, Grand Haven, bark, Division street.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr S. Bates, Port St. Ignac, lumber, Market.
Sher Adriatic, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr T. W. Gifford, Erie, coal, Rush street.
Schr William Bates, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Lucy J. Clark, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr D. R. Holt, Grand Haven, wood, Rush street.
Schr Margaret Dall, Manistee, slabs, Erie street.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Kewaunee, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Prop Chauncey Hurlbut, Cleveland, coal, Erie street.
Schr Northerner, Cleveland, coal, Madison street.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Una, White Lake, wood, Rush street.
Schr Trio, Muskegon, wood, Rush street.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Schr City of Woodstock, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Seif, Ludington, light.
Schr J. W. Doane, Oswego, corn.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, light.
Schr Hershel, Menomonee, light.
Schr Planet, Menomonee, light.
Schr E. Williams, Menomonee, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jamaica, Erie, corn.
Schr Red Wing, Buffalo, wheat.
Schr Helen Pratt, Buffalo, corn.
Schr Trinidad, Buffalo, corn.
Schr E. M. Fillmore, Kingston, corn.
Schr Florida, Ogdensburg, corn.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Lucia A. Simpson, Ludington, light.
Schr Evelin Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Minnie Mueller, Marinette, light.
Schr Truman Moss, Ludington, light.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, White Lake, light.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, light.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Sturgeon Bay, light.
Schr Maine, Manistee, light.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, light.
Prop Norman, Manistee, light.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Menomonee, Mackinaw, sundries.
Prop Newburgh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menomonee, towing.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Sardinia, sundries.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mont Blanc, Kingston, corn.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Norman, Menominee, light.
Schr Mary Ann Dixon, Holland, light.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, light.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, light.
Schr Onward, Traverse, light.
Sch Bolivia, Oswego, corn.
Schr North Star, Manistee, light.
Prop Tempest, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Jennie Mullin, Ludington, light.
Schr Three Brothers, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Amaretta Mosher, Suamico, light.
Stmr Metropolis, South Haven, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, Holland, light.
Prop Juniata, Buffalo, light.
Schr E. Hutchinson, Escanaba, light.
Schr Mary E. Cook, Hamlin, light.
Prop Sovereign, Milwaukee, light.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, grain.

TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

Prop Joseph L. Hurd, prop Garden City, prop Messenger.

CURRENT OPINION.

It will not be safe to bet that Gen. Butler will not be a delegate to the Democratic State Convention this fall.—*Boston Journal (Rep.).*

Most of the workingmen in this part of the country, even in these dull times, are too busy to pay much attention to Mr. Dennis Kearney, and his cheap kind of talk.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.).*

The press of this country is loose and licentious, but both Kearney and Ben Butler testify that it never did anything for them. This enables the press to pull up its shirt-collar and look respectable.—*Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).*

The general impression in newspaper circles is that John Russell Young makes a good speech and talks very well, but it is inexplicable why he will persist in calling himself U. S. Grant while abroad.—*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).*

Fancy an American Congress composed of such statesmen as Gen. Sam Cary, Gen. Tom Ewing, Henry Clay Dean, Brick Pomeroy, Dennis Kearney, and other inflationists and Communist leaders. If they are to prevail, the Lord have mercy on the country.—*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).*

It is the opinion of the kind of workingmen who assembled in Syracuse last week that the dollar as it exists is worth too much. That depends upon circumstances. The dollar is certainly worth too much if we accept these men's notion of a dollar's worth of work as a standard of comparison.—*New York Post (Rep.).*

The Democracy need not count on the possession of any superfluous strength at the next election of President. They are likely to require all they can muster. If they have the foolhardiness to adopt an unsound declaration of principles or to nominate a weak candidate, they may experience an unlooked-for defeat.—*New York Sun (Dem.).*

It is rather a bad bargain to trade off half-a-dozen Republican Congressional Districts in New York State for one such Senator as Roscoe Conkling. Yet that is the dicker said to have been arranged between Conkling and his brother-in-law, ex-Gov. Seymour. Tammany is counted in as a party to the bargain. In such a trade as that, which party politically does Roscoe belong to?—*Philadelphia North American (Rep.).*

It is to the interest of the South to act with the Democratic party of the North, just as it is the interest of the Northern Democrats to work in with the South. There is no sentiment in it, on the Northern side. With them it is a matter of business. We see no reason, therefore, why the Southern Convention should go out of its way to praise the Northern Democratic party for qualities it does not possess. The South will be more respected when it displays more independence. It has been a tail to the National Democratic kite quite long enough.—*Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).*

We wash our hands of this whipping-post enormity, as we consistently opposed it from the start. The plea for whipping because "it is cheap" is more discreditable if anything than the mode of punishment itself. The Legislature should repeal it at the very next session, and substitute some mode less barbarous and which the whole civilized world does not condemn and turn from with disgust.—*Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).*

The entire East is waiting with great complacency for Mr. Dennis Kearney to unfold his plans to make hard times soft, and raise those who are compelled to work for a living to positions of affluence. A great deal of Eastern talent has unsuccessfully struggled with these questions for a long time, and will feel relieved to have Kearney take the responsibility in the future.—*Philadelphia Times (Ind.).*

The Republican press of Ohio owe it to the party and the country to insist upon it over and over again that the fighting on the finances must be forced from the very first. All we can ever lose by that issue has been sloughed off, and with resumption reached, with contraction forbidden by a law signed by Hayes and accepted and enforced by Sherman, there is nothing left to the Opposition but to openly acknowledge that inflation, with its subsequent repudiation, is what they mean and aim at. The sooner this fact is taken up and pressed home upon the public mind, the sooner it will begin to work complete Democratic defeat.—*Akron (O.) Beacon (Rep.).*

The New York *Tribune* says: "Sitting Bull, like some more distinguished exiles, is willing to return to the country he has injured on condition that he is allowed to keep all that he took away with him." Well, why not? Both Houses of Congress are full of those who fought for years to destroy the Union, and they are even in the President's Cabinet. Bull simply asks for the Indian offender what has been so freely extended to the white offender. Bull stole horses, and burnt houses, and murdered his victims, but he was not educated at West Point, he never swore he would support the Constitution and the laws; he never committed perjury or treason. But is that any reason why he should not be "conciliated"?—*Oswego (N. Y.) Times (Rep.).*

After all, the true intent and meaning of going on the land is not so much to have something to sell as to have something to eat. If a man make 1,000 pairs of boots and nobody buys them, he is in a bad way; he starves. But if he raises 1,000 bushels of wheat and finds no buyers, he is still at least safe in having something to eat himself. When there is an overstock of agricultural produce the raiser can eat as much as ever, and raise less to sell; when there is an overplus of manufactured goods, some of the mechanics must go on the land. There are millions of acres in our country waiting for some people to come and till them. There need be no business suffering to any great extent if people who can will go and till it.—*Philadelphia Press (Rep.).*

The statement made by Capt. Eads to Congressman Crittenden, of Missouri, that "The jetty channel is now about as good as the entrance to New York harbor," is being printed by the newspapers as a fact. Yet, according to the official reports of United States Engineer Brown, in charge at the jetties, a channel of twenty-one feet cannot be depended on for practical purposes; and according to the reports of the New York Harbor-masters, vessels drawing forty feet can go through Hell Gate, and vessels drawing twenty-eight feet can go out and in via Sandy Hook. Eads' channel in the newspapers is bottomless; but vessels drawing twenty-one feet wait for high tide before venturing to go through the jetty channel. This is the difference between a newspaper channel and the one required by vessels.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.*

There is nothing to fear in the approach of resumption. It will not increase or decrease debts, nor will it hasten or retard payments perceptibly. Practically we have reached a specie basis in all transactions, and there will be nothing new in the change. The legal-tender notes will continue to circulate as now, and so will the bank notes. To these will be added the coin paid out by the Government and private individuals. It is absurd to suppose that an increase in the volume of currency will lead us to prosperity, for it will not, but to those who think so there will be some comfort in knowing that the only possible inflation this year or next will come through resumption. Even if rag-money Democrats and Greenbacks do carry the next Congress—a thing about as probable as the suspension of gravitation—they will have no opportunity to begin mischief before December, 1879. By that time resumption will be an accomplished fact, and the Greenback lunacy will lie in its forgotten grave.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.).*

"Down with the land-monopolists," cry the Nationals and their Communistic allies. Who are these monopolists? Who but the farmers of the country? In Ohio, according to the census of 1870, there were 195,953 farms of all sizes, and the average number of acres in each was a fraction less than seventy-four. Over 76,000 farms contained less than fifty acres each, while of large farms containing 500 acres and over there were only 523. The theory of the new party is that every man who has more than an average-sized farm is a land-monopolist who should be made to divide. The men with eighty acres, ninety acres, and 100 acres or more are to be assailed and put down as enemies of the poor and cumberers of the ground that belongs to other people. If this is not the meaning of the Nationals' resolutions, then they have none as applied to this State or to any State east of the Rocky Mountains. In California there are large bodies of land held by a few individuals, but this condition of things has arisen from the fact that on the great plains along the San Joaquin and Sacramento Rivers wheat-growing, which is the chief industry, is only profitable on large farms worked by machinery, just as in Louisiana sugar-planting requires large plantations and expensive outlays for buildings, tools, animals, and apparatus.—*Cleveland Herald (Rep.).*

We feel confident that our readers generally will thank us for publishing the speech of that noble patriot, soldier, and statesman, Jefferson Davis. Let Northern traducers and weak-kneed Southerners harp, criticise, and sneer as they may, he "utters thoughts that breathe and words that burn,"—words of truth and soberness, that bear the impress of honest conviction, and will stand the test of the alembic of truthful history, sound principle, and logical argument. We confess to a feeling of disgust at the verdict that would consign him to ignoble obscurity unheard, that would compel him to wear a padlock on his lips for life, and, like a sheep, lie dumb before his shearers, and open not his mouth, because, forsooth, his calumniators may clamor "Southern Rebel and arch traitor!"—and would force him to leave it to posterity to justify or condemn him without hearing him in his own defense. He can well exclaim with an ancient hero: "Strike, but hear!" He has a freeman's right to speak unbidden, or, at least, when bidden by his old friends and compatriots. He speaks from the standpoint of patriotism, of popular and constitutional liberty, and original State rights. If secession is defensible, why condemn him for asserting the doctrine? If indefensible, all true Southerners alike were guilty of the sin of rebellion and treason; and where are the common sense and justice in making him a vicarious victim for the sins of the whole people? Speak! "old man eloquent," illustrious hero, statesman, patriot,—and your appreciative countrymen will always be glad to hear your words of wisdom and truth, however much your and their enemies may bellow and paw the earth, like bulls at a baiting.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat (Dem.).*

It is useless for Mr. Dana to attempt to cover up facts. The success of the Electoral frauds was due solely to the public sentiment of the North which tolerated its consummation, and to the attitude of such papers as the New York Sun, which, with little Abe Hewitt, took the cent per cent view of the matter. This patriotism was measured by the amount of bonds they had, and, if they could have been sure that these securities would not have fluctuated, no doubt they would have been anxious to hold the fort. In this event the result would have been far different. The Democratic candidate would have been peaceably seated, and the country would at this time have been on the high road to prosperity. To Mr. Tilden's credit, be it said, he did not prompt the frenzied cowardice of Hewitt,—he had no part or parcel in what will hereafter be known as the white-feather programme of the bondholding Democrats. He may have been vacillating,—he may have been uncertain as to the course he ought to pursue,—but he was not cowardly. He did not prompt the policy which ultimately led to the defeat of the people and the disgrace of such a man as Hewitt. It has been demonstrated, by the controversy in which Mr. Watterson gives the history of Abe Hewitt's connection with the frauds, that Mr. Tilden was opposed to the methods by which Hayes was finally counted in. That much is certain, and it is certain, also, that Mr. Dana, in his editorial printed on the 26th of November, 1876, correctly outlined the drift of public sentiment and opinion at the North, when he said that Hayes should be peacefully inaugurated, and the great wrong could be righted at the ballot-box. These things are matters of history, and the *Sun* should not ignore them. We all concede that a great fraud has been consummated, but Mr. Dana is terribly at sea when he says that the consummation was due to a bargain between the friends of Hayes and the Southern leaders. It was due solely and simply to a filthy sentiment of trade and gain at the North, which would rather see the country governed by a monarch than lose 2 per cent upon an investment. This is the sort of patriotism that has wrought out the great disgrace which excites the indignation of Mr. Dana.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (Dem.).*

Cost of Titles.
London Letter.

Few Americans have any knowledge of what it costs to keep a great historical house and title. When Dr. Longley was Archbishop of Canterbury he was entitled to various livings whose yield was nearly £200,000 per annum, and yet such was the expense of the Archiepiscopal position that he died in penury, and were it not that the Queen secured the admission of his daughter to Hampton Court, she would have been without a roof to her head. The Marquis of Bute has an income from his estates of £500,000 a year, but so much of this has to go back to keep up the estates that his actual net income is less than a twelfth of this amount. In the case of the Duke of Chatworth, 200 servants sit down to his tables, and they in turn have each a servant to wait on them. The same thing prevails everywhere, and applies to the Queen as to all others.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following graduates of the Military Academy are appointed in the army, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, to date from June 14, 1878: Corps of Engineers, George McL. Derby and James L. Lusk; Fifth Cavalry, John T. Barnett; Ninth Cavalry, Albert S. Bailey; Second Artillery, Frank E. Hobbs; First Infantry, James S. Pettel and John R. Totten; Second Infantry, Abner Pickering; Seventh Infantry, Lewis D. Greene; Eighth Infantry, George P. Scriven; Ninth Infantry, Douglas A. Howard; Tenth Infantry, Frederick Wooley; Thirteenth Infantry, William L. Buck; Fifteenth Infantry, Charles M. Schaeffer; Seventeenth Infantry, Edgar W. Howe; Nineteenth Infantry, William P. Evans and Edward B. Ives; Twenty-first Infantry, Solomon E. Sparrow; Twenty-fifth Infantry, Edwin McNeill.

The following cadets are attached to the army as additional Second Lieutenants in conformity with Sec. 1,213 Revised Statutes, to date from June 14, 1878: Cavalry—To the First, J. F. Reynolds Landis; Fourth, Frederick Wheeler; Seventh, Baldwin D. Spilman and Charles M. Carron; Eighth, William J. Elliott; Ninth, James R. Richards, Jr., and James F. Bell; Tenth, John N. Glass. Infantry—To the First, Frank de L. Carrington, Charles G. Starr, and Nat P. Phister; Third, Frank P. Avery and Henry F. Kendall; Fourth, Silas A. Wolf; Fifth, John C. F. Tillson; Ninth, Elijah H. Merrill; Tenth, Donald Winston; Eleventh, Henry O. S. Heistand; Twelfth, Millard F. Waltz and E. Farnsworth Willcox; Seventeenth, Ormentiz J. C. Hock; Nineteenth, Abiel L. Smith; Twentieth, John L. Cox; Twenty-second, Robert N. Getty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, all military posts west of the Mississippi River are hereby designated as posts in which forage in kind will be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to mounted officers, in accordance with the provision of Sec. 8 of the act approved June 18, 1878.

Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers, will, during the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. A. A. Humphreys, act as Chief of Engineers.

First-Lieut. John Conline, Ninth Cavalry, now waiting orders in this city, will proceed to join his proper station.

During the temporary absence of Capt. Robert N. Scott, Third Artillery (on duty with the Congressional Joint Committee on Reorganization of the Army), Mr. Joseph W. Kirkley will have charge, under Capt. Scott's direction, of the War Records Publication Office.

Second-Lieut. Edwin McNeill, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is transferred to the First Artillery, to date from July 6, 1878.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Until further orders, Col. John Gibbon, Seventh Infantry, will take charge of the Inspector-General's office at these headquarters.

The recruits of the Eleventh Infantry, now at Fort Snelling for companies of the regiment at Fort Custer, will be sent forward as far as Fort Buford under charge of Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, Sixth Infantry.

Hospital-Steward Charles Harris is relieved from duty in the Medical Director's office at these headquarters, and will proceed to Camp Baker, M. T., relieving Hospital-Steward William Dampier, who will report to the Medical Director for duty in his office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA BARRACKS, Neb.—A General Court-Martial met at Camp Douglas, U. T., on the 5th. Detail: Majs. Bennet A. Clements, Surgeon T. H. Stanton, Paymaster Capt. Frederick E. Trotter, First-Lieuts. Charles H. Warrens and Albert Austin, Second-Lieuts. George T. T. Patterson; Robert A. Lowell, Fourteenth Infantry. First-Lieut. William W. McCammon, Adjutant Fourteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Fort Cameron, U. T., Aug. 8. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Henry Douglass, Capts. Daniel W. Burke, S. W. Cowdrey, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., James Kennington, Second-Lieut. Charles F. Lloyd, First-Lieut. John Murphy (Judge Advocate), all of the Fourteenth Infantry.

A General Court-Martial met at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., on the 5th. Detail: Majs. Joseph R. Gibson, Surgeon; J. W. Wham, Paymaster; Capts. John D. Devin, Ninth Infantry; William H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence; G. L. Luhn, Fourth Infantry; First-Lieuts. Charles King, Fifth Cavalry; William B. Weir, Ordnance Department; Second-Lieut. George O. Eaton, Fifth Cavalry. First-Lieut. A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infanty, Judge Advocate.

Maj. John J. Upham, Fifth Cavalry, will proceed without delay to Camp Brown, W. T., and assume command of that post.

A General Court Martial is appointed to meet at Fort McKinney, W. T., Aug. 15. Detail: Maj. Verling K. Hart, Capts. Samuel G. Summer, Fifth Cavalry, C. J. von Hermann, Thomas F. Quinn, Samuel P. Ferris, Fourth Infantry, Albert E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry, First-Lieuts. Phineas P. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry. Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Sidney Barracks, Neb., Aug. 6. Detail: Maj. George A. Gordon, Fifth Calvary, Capt. Michael J. Fitz-Gerald; First-Lieuts. William B. Pease, Ninth Infantry, Charles H. Rockwell, Fifth Cavalry, Second-Lieuts. John A. Baldwin, Thomas S. McCaleb, Ninth Infantry. Capt. Curtis E. Munn, Assistant-Surgeon, U. S. A., Judge Advocate.

First-Lieut. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, is relieved from duty as Acting Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department. The office of Chief Ordnance Officer at these headquarters is discontinued.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas.—A General Court-Martial is appointed to meet at Fort Elliott, Tex., Aug. 15. Detail: Capts. Clarence Mauck, Fourth Cavalry, and E. H. Liscum, Nineteenth Infantry, Lieuts. J. A. Finley, Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Martin, and A. M. Patch, Fourth Cavalry, and G. B. Read, Nineteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

A court-martial is also ordered to convene at Headquarters Ute Expedition Camp on La Plata River, Colorado, Aug. 15. Detail: Capts. F. T. Bennett, T. S. Dodge, and Charles Parker, First-Lieut. M. B. Hughes, Second-Lieuts. B. S. Humphrey, C. W. Merritt, R. T. Emmett, and Gustav Valois, Judge Advocate.—all of the Ninth Cavalry.

Capt. J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, will proceed to Denver and Fort Garland, Colorado, on business. During the absence of Capt. J. H. Gilman, First-Lieut. L. R. Stille, Twenty-third Infantry, in addition to his other duties, will perform those of Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leaves of absence have been granted to Capts. L. T. Morris, Eighth Cavalry; John J. Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry; E. B. Savage, Eighth Infantry; Thomas B. Dewees, Second Cavalry; H. B. Bristol, Fifth Infantry; William L. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry; Majs. N. Vedder and J. A. Brodhead, Pay Department; Lieuts. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department; E. Cushman, Sixteenth Infantry; J. A. Payne, Nineteenth Infantry; C. Morris, Fifth Artillery; and Chaplain G. W. Simpson.

CHAUTAUQUA.

PAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 6.—At 9 o'clock this morning the third church colloquy was held on church organization and methods of work. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, of Chicago; the Rev. J. A. Warden, General Superintendent of Sabbath-school work in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and others.

At 11 o'clock the Rev. H. M. Sanders preached a powerful sermon on missions.

At 3 p. m. Lowell Mason gave another reading, and at 4 the Fourth Church colloquy took place, and Bishop Foster followed with an address on "The Minister in His Study." At 7, the first peal of the Chautauqua bell was rung for 1878, and at 8 the Chautauqua reunion was held, when everything on the grounds and lake was illuminated, making a beautiful spectacle. The Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., presided, and welcomed the many thousands present to the delightful groves of Chautauqua. Addresses were also made by a number of clergymen. After the reunion exercises there was an exhibition of fireworks.

THE EFFECT OF TEMPERANCE.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

PERU, Ind., Aug. 5.—Horace Greeley stated that all horse-thieves are Democrats. I do not mean to assert that all drunkards are Democrats, or that all Democrats are drunkards; but it does seem that when a drinking man who is a Democrat becomes a temperance man, he also becomes a Republican. At least a promising young lawyer, Reasoner by name, stated last night in his speech at one of our large temperance meetings in the Court-House that he had taken a firm stand for temperance, and notified his Democratic friends that in consequence thereof he should hereafter be a stanch Republican. As the clown at the circus said the day before, "Whisky makes Democrats." It must be, then, that temperance makes Republicans. R.

A Giant Cannon.

Some of Krupp's new cannon were tried recently at Meppen, near Essen, Germany. One of the guns was twenty-nine feet long, and weighed 114,000 pounds. The shells sent from this monster weighed 1,155 pounds, and were fired with 253 pounds of powder. The gun-carriage weighed thirty-five tons, and the target fired at was at a distance of 11,000 yards. Eighteen men were needed to manage the gun easily.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Aug. 10, from Clark-st. bridge:
Wednesday, Aug. 7, Grand Picnic and Excursion to Evanston at 8:30 a. m. sharp, remaining at Evanston until 3 o'clock p. m., returning to Chicago at 4:15 p. m.; Moonlight—on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Thursday, Aug. 8, to Evanston at 2:30 p. m.; on the lake at 7:30 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 9, chartered for the day and evening.
Saturday, Aug. 10, to St. Joseph, Mich., at 9 a. m., returning to Chicago at 11:30 p. m.
Brown's Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board.
Fare to St. Joseph and return, $1; all other round trips, 50c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 2—TO-DAY 2.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME.
MAJERONI—MAJERONI,
AS THE OLD CORPORAL.
To-night (Wednesday) and every evening this week. Joint appearance of Mr. and Mrs. MAJERONI in their great society drama,
JEALOUSY!
or, Husband and Wife. Grand Jealousy Matinee Saturday at 2. In rehearsal, Camille and a Living Statue.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager........MR. J. H. HAVERLY.
Delightful Wednesday Matinee and Night.
The famous and largely-increased COLVILLE FOLLY COMPANY, par excellence of BURLESQUE ORGANIZATION, in the most successful burlesque ever produced,
Babes in the Wood; or, Who Killed Cock Robin?
With Mlle. Eme Roseau—Extensive Company—Corps de Ballet—New Costumes, &c., &c.
Secure Seats without extra charge.

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION.
This (Wednesday) Evening, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock sharp.
GRAND CONCERT
Weather permitting, by
LOESCH'S ORCHESTRA.
New and Interesting Programme.
Admission, 25 cts.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE
Morgan Park (near Chicago),
Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878.
Preparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Optional Course; also Graduating Course in Music, Drawing and Painting, Specialties. For Catalogue address G. THAYER, Pres., Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MORGAN PARK
MILITARY ACADEMY.
Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, } Associate
HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.
A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location attractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Session begins Sept. 5, 1878. For full information send for catalogue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

University of Notre Dame.
The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the first Tuesday of September next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for development of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and guardians to come and see for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, catalogues, etc., address the Very Rev. W. CORBY, C. S. C., President, Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

PARK INSTITUTE
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES,
103 and 105 Ashland-av., Chicago.
School Year Begins Sept. 11, 1878.
A thoroughly-organized School of the First Grade. Twenty-one experienced and able Teachers. Unusual facilities for the study of Music, Art, and the Sciences. Special attention given to the English studies. Ample boarding accommodations. Terms reasonable. For particulars address
MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal.

Missouri Medical College.
The Thirty-eighth Regular Course of Lectures in this institution will begin on Monday, the 7th of October, 1878, and continue five months.
The Preliminary Course will begin on Monday, the 9th of September.
The Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held early in March, 1879.
For Annual Circular and Catalogue, giving regulations for graduation, fees, and other information, address P. GERVAIS ROBINSON, M. D., Dean, 1523 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Wells College for Young Ladies.
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full Collegiate, Special, and Academic Courses. Superior instruction in music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement; buildings elegant; a home where parents may with confidence intrust their daughters. Term begins Sept. 11, 1878.
Send for catalogue.
REV. E. S. FRISBEE, President.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 9, for young ladies and children. Boarding and day school. Full corps of efficient and experienced teachers. Superior building, apparatus, etc. Special attention given to music. Cor. Sixteenth and Pine-sts., St. Louis. For catalogue address MRS. EUGENIA CUTHBERT, Principal.

Froebel School and Kindergarten.
Will resume Monday, Sept. 9, 1878, at 25 Bishop court, east of Union Park.
MISS SARA EDDY,
Principal and Kindergartener.

Irving Military Academy,
Lake View, near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Academy for Boys. Educational facilities best in the Northwest. Send for Catalogue. Office, 109 Madison-st., Room 3, Chicago.
Capt. J. CLAUDE HILL, Commandant; Col. G. S. HOLLISTER, Principal, Graduate U. S. Mil. Acad.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 11. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English. For particulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
Classical, Philosophical, Scientific, Law, and Preparatory Departments; open alike to ladies and gentlemen. Fall Term begins Sept. 10. For information address Prof. E. S. BASTIN, Registrar of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.
For Young Ladies, under the charge of the Sisters de Notre Dame. Terms—Board and Tuition, per annum, $130. For particulars apply SUPERIORESS.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.
Ten miles from Philadelphia, under the care of Friends, gives a thorough collegiate education to both sexes, who here pursue the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees. For catalogue, giving full particulars as to course of study, terms, &c., address
EDWARD H. MAGILL, President,
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

125 MUSIC Lessons for $15 at the New England Conservatory, Music Hall; the largest music school in the world. Open all the year. 75 eminent professors. 18,000 students since 1867. Situations secured for its graduates. For prospectus address E. TOURJEE, Music Hall Boston.

GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES BOSTON, MASS.
The 25th year will begin Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1878. For Catalogues and Circular, apply to Rev. Geo. Gannett, Principal, 69 Chester Square, Boston, Mass.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL.
(Law Department of Washington University.)
Twelfth annual term opens Oct. 16, 1878. Course, two terms seven months each. Diploma admits to practice. Term fee, $60. No extras. Address for circ. St. Louis, July 1, 1878. HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

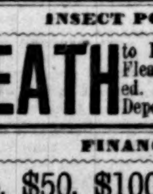
MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL.
For young ladies and children. GERMANTOWN, PENN. (Established 1857.)
The school will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 18.
For circulars apply to MISS E. CLEMENT.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,
Worcester, Mass., fits cadets for college, scientific school, and business. Twenty-third year begins Sept. 11. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Supt.

Civil and Mechanical Engineering,
at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 12. The Annual Register for 1878 contains a list of the graduates for the past 52 years, with their positions, also course of study, requirements for admission, expenses, etc. Address
WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.

HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS. OPENS SEPT. 10. FOR circulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

SCALES.



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OF ALL KINDS.
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111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.
The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Frothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about $100 made recently returned over $1,000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free.—*New York Tribune.*

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.

HELP!
FOR THE WEAK,
NERVOUS AND
DEBILITATED!

SOUND BODILY HEALTH!
SECURED TO ALL.

ELECTRICITY,
NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER
OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.

The current issue of the ELECTRIC QUARTERLY contains valuable information for Invalids and those suffering from Nervous, Exhausting and Painful Diseases. It treats upon the laws of hygiene and physical culture, and shows how perfect bodily health and energy may be fully regained by means of

PULVERMACHER'S
ELECTRIC BELTS
—AND—
BANDS.
The Best Known Curative Agent!

These highly perfected Curative appliances supply to the body mild and continuous currents of Electricity, and in so effective a manner that the most stubborn and complicated diseases yield to their electric influence after every other plan of treatment has failed. They are applicable to either sex, the young and old; and, although applied externally by the patient himself, exert a beneficent and recuperative influence throughout the entire economy. The electric action begins at once, as soon as the Belt or Band is applied, and the effects are perceptible almost from the start. Cases regarded incurable and of years standing, yield to their mild but wonderful influence. In no case can the application be attended with the least harmful effects. The action penetrates every bodily organ, and thus promotes Digestion, Excretion, Nutrition, and Circulation, restoring health and vigor to the debilitated constitution. Their many valuable qualities and adaptation for medical purposes obtained for them at once full recognition from scientists and the *elite* of the medical profession at home and abroad. They combine in the utmost degree efficiency, comfort in application, and economy, and are *self-applicable by the patient himself*, for the speedy and effectual cure of Nervous, Chronic, and Functional Diseases; among others the following:

Rheumatism, Spermatorrhœa,
Neuralgia, Nervousness,
Dyspepsia, Indigestion,
Constipation, Epilepsy,
Sciatica, Paralysis,
Lumbago, Female Complaints,
Aches and Pains, Spinal Diseases,
General Debility, Catarrh,
Head Troubles, Nervous Complaints,
Nervous Debility, General Ill-Health,
Liver Complaint, Deafness,
Kidney Disease, Decline, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and
THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY
A large ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, containing valuable information and full particulars, may be had free. Call on or Address

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,
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Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE:
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A Competent and Regularly Qualified Physician in attendance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul......Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 p. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wed., Aug. 14, 6:30 a. m.
PEREIRE, Danre.......Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Steamers "Periere," "Ville de Paris," "St. Laurent," do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, &c.; druggists have it; 25c per box.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
aFreep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bLaCrosse Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bLaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
aMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bFond du Lac via Janesville	* 4:45 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:15 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dati'n	11:00 a. m.	2:05 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p. m.	*10:40 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accom'dation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 6:55 a. m.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Mobile & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
& Keokuk } Express.	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommdat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Oconomowoc, Wauk'sha, Madison and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	9:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:20 p. m.
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	*6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	*‡6:45 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	* 7:05 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	*†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

KANKAKEE LINE.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.
"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Ma..	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:20 p. m.
Nashville and Florida Express	§ 7:30 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.
For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily ....*9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't leave until.........8 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily*.........9 a. m.
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily*.........7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, etc., daily*.........10 a. m.
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until.........11 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday.........7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., Tuesday.........7 p. m.
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday.........7 p. m.
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

ASTHMA CATARRH, OPPRESSIONS, COUGH, PALPITATION, and all affections of the respiratory organs, are immediately relieved by the use of Levasseur's Tubes. Sold in Paris at Dr. Levasseur's Pharmacy. Mailed on receipt of price ($1.25) by E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York. Sold by druggists generally.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The proprietors of the Alhambra deny that that place is a concert saloon or that it is obnoxious to the hotels and stores in its vicinity.

The Very Eminent Sir J. F. Nash, Ottawa, Ill., Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the State of Illinois, is a guest at the Tremont House.

A meeting will be held this afternoon in Room 14 City-Hall, City Engineer's office, to take appropriate action on the death of Sewerage-Engineer Clark.

No further information concerning the disappearance of Mr. Joseph McLain, of Cheyenne Wells, Col., was received here yesterday. Parties are still hunting for his body.

George Barker, residing at No. 167 West Harrison street, fell, overcome by heat, yesterday afternoon at the corner of Clark and Madison street. He was cared for and sent to his home.

J. Henry & Jacob Weil have sold for John P. Ollinger to Mr. L. Z. Leiter forty feet front on Washington street by fifty-five feet deep, with a four-story stone-front building, about eighty feet west of State street, for $54,840 cash.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 76 deg.; 10 a. m., 78; 12 m., 79; 3 p. m., 79; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.33; 8 p. m., 29.39.

The silver-gilders held a regular meeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening, but did nothing of importance. The committee of the Socialistic Labor party having in charge the matter of establishing an English newspaper was also in session, but the members told the excluded reporters that no progress had been made.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon J. B. Thornton Bell, the 5-year old son of Dr. J. B. Bell, who was run down and killed by an Ogden avenue street car. The evidence showed that the boy had been stealing a ride, and upon leaving the car jumped directly in front of one going in an opposite direction. The driver was discharged from custody.

Ald. Rosenberg received a dispatch yesterday from his son Joseph, private secretary of Michael Reese, stating that he (Joseph) had been appointed provisional administrator of the estate until the second Monday in September, when the Probate Court will convene after its vacation. Ald. Rosenberg will go to San Francisco in a few days to look after the estate.

There are a number of complaints being made against the retail dealers of peaches by the basket near the corner of Clark and South Water streets. It is said that there is not a decent peach in the baskets below the top row. A man who undertook to stand up for the imposters by throwing the blame on the commission men from whom the retailers purchase was asked if that was the business principle on which he worked, to swindle others in order to make good his own losses.

Mr. A. M. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, yesterday sent Frank Parmalee a mammoth mushroom. It was exhibited to a few friends by Sam Turner at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The hight of the stalk was fourteen and a half inches, and one and a half inches through. The disc was fourteen inches across, and its thickness over two inches. Mr. Smith raised it in his garden on his favorite mushroom spot, and says it is a poor sample of what he can do.

The young man and woman, Henry Schminke and Alvina Beese, who have been missing from No. 52 West Lake street since Thursday, and were supposed to have drowned themselves, were seen at a hotel yesterday, so the theory of suicide is dissipated. They were very much in love with each other, but the girl's parents were opposed to the match. An application for a license is understood to have been made, but as she is but 17 it was of course refused. They will, therefore, have to wait a year. The stepfather has not yet given his consent to Alvina's marriage, but if she and her lover hold out he will doubtless do so.

The South Park Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon. A petition, signed by a large number of taxpayers, was presented by Mr. A. W. Landon, Secretary of the Humane Society. It asked for the erection of a drinking fountain in a suitable place in the Park. The expense, aside from what the Society would do, would be $600. After some talk, a resolution was adopted, directing the Construction Committee to erect four drinking places, at a cost not exceeding $250 each. John McCaffery, of Brighton, was granted permission to give free concerts in the Park, every Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 7 o'clock. The Board then adjourned.

The Chicago Yacht Club and the Farragut Boat Club have made preliminary arrangements for a grand joint regatta on the 3d and 4th of September. Committees of both these organizations held a conference yesterday morning, and came to that conclusion. The programme has not been decided on as yet, but will be in a day or two. It is quite probable that the first day will be devoted to races between first and second-class yachts and rowing contests, and the second day to third and fourth-class yachts and fishermen's boats and rowing races. Money prizes will be awarded the winners in the yacht races, and appropriate and valuable articles to those who lead in the rowing races. It is probable that the regatta will be one of the most interesting and best-arranged ever held in the West, and will bring hither the best yachtsmen and oarsmen in the country. Good wind and weather only are needed to make it successful.

ST. PAUL EXCURSIONISTS.

A select party of excursionists from Minneapolis and St. Paul arrived in the city on special Pullman cars at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel. There were originally about seventy-five in the company, but a few stopped off to see Milwaukee. The party is under the control of Mr. W. D. Rogers, Secretary of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, who seems to be very popular with the excursionists. They come here merely to look at Chicago, which most of the gentlemen have not seen since it was rebuilt. They all express themselves satisfied with the trip. The party includes Nathan Greenwald, George Symonds, Dr. Shiffman, R. A. Lanpher, C. N. George, E. R. Bryant, T. H. Brown, G. E. Cummings, Julius Pabor, W. D. Geushner, John Waveroskey, Robert Lufskey, Julius Gross, L. Olson, W. D. Rogers, F. Richter, F. Kuhl, Jacob Barge, Otto Dreher, O. E. Greeley, William Schaul, B. F. Zahm, George Setzlee, J. S. Himes, E. W. Aldrich, James Stansfield, Samuel Potter, E. Ingham, A. A. Pond, J. C. Staften, D. S. Skidmore, A. A. Cummings, James T. Elwell, H. R. Smith, H. C. Brewster. The excursionists leave for home to-morrow evening. To-day they will visit the Board of Trade and other points of interest.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—S. Magee and J. W. Stewart, London, Eng.; J. R. Ferrie and J. D. Pigott, Hamilton, Ont.; C. F. Barrow, Detroit; the Hon. S. A. Drummond, Council Bluffs; Col. D. J. Stewart, Philadelphia; J. P. Bean, Peoria; the Hon. E. L. Cronkrite, Freeport, Ill.; W. H. Church, New Orleans; H. B. Whitney, Philadelphia; J. W. Sanders, Boston; G. W. Hallenback, Kansas City; Col. C. M. Paris, Troy, N. Y.; the Hon. William White and Col. Stephen Gibson, Cincinnati; L. M. Daugna, San Francisco....*Sherman House*—Col. R. A. Jones, Rochester; Clinton H. Moore, Montana; F. A. Douglass, Houghton, Mich.; R. J. Lucas, St. Louis; Henry Osmond, San Francisco; G. B. Young, Clinton, Ia.; Edward Prescott, Washington; G. A. Houghton, Kansas City; Henry Carter, Jackson, Mich....*Grand Pacific*—The Hon. L. B. Atkins, Freeport, Ia.; J. B. Heard, Pittsburg; J. L. Lothrop, Hannibal; the Hon. Milton Hay, Springfield; R. R. Sloan, Sandusky; A. A. Knowles and Edward Hastings, Boston; John L. Freeman, Cleveland; R. C. Clowry, St. Louis; Charles P. Noyes, St. Paul; H. J. Lowry, Rock Island....*Palmer House*—H. B. Kellogg, Milwaukee; A. H. Bode, Minneapolis; H. C. Rand, Boston; S. M. Mansfield, U. S. A.; John MacLeod, Louisville; William Mehle, New Orleans; H. B. Newtons, Albany, N. Y.; F. E. Alexander, St. Louis; Turner A. Gill, Kansas City; J. C. O'Connor, Austin, Tex.; J. W. Sanders, Boston; J. Huey, Corsicana, Tex.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Hiram Barber is spoken of as a fit person to take Tabor's place in the County Board this fall.

All there was of the Equalization Committee yesterday was its two clerks, and they sat around and dozed.

The Committee on Public Charities was on a visit to the Insane Asylum yesterday to receive the supplies for the month.

"Dr." Earll, the notorious, who is under indictment for abortion, is getting uneasy. Yesterday he caused a petition to be drawn praying for a discharge on a writ of habeas corpus, but, in the absence of the fee of $6 for filing the document, nothing was done. He expects, however, to make a raise, and to have the writ issued to-day, returnable to-morrow. He was visited during the day by some ladies, among whom was the granddaughter of Mrs. Rozier, and he says that when he is released he will make it warm for some folks.

For some time the sewerage at the Insane Asylum has been imperfect, owing to the filling up of the ditch which empties the sewers, and the Committee on Public Charities have set about remedying the trouble by having the ditch—which is about eight feet wide and two miles long—cleaned out, utilizing the labor of the paupers in the Poor-House. A few days' work has accomplished very little in the digging, but the county has now fifty less persons to care for, that number of the able-bodied having left rather than work. The digging, however, goes on at a slow rate, and ere long it is expected that the trouble will be permanently remedied.

The prisoners in jail who were indicted by the late Grand Jury were arraigned in the Criminal Court yesterday to the number of about forty. Several indicted for minor offenses pleaded guilty, and were remanded for sentence, but the majority entered pleas of not guilty. Among the latter were Coy, the Sunday-school man, who pleaded to three indictments, and Theodore Price, who has figured in "raising" city certificates, who pleaded to five indictments. Stevens and Kennedy, the wife murderers, were both in court and witnessed what took place. They were expected to plead, but, owing to the absence of the State's Attorney, their time was extended.

In the matter of allowing Recorder Brockway $1,000 per year "extra" for keeping the abstract books, the County Attorney said that in equity the Recorder was entitled to the allowance, but in law the Board could not make it. The Recorder is understood to be in possession of an opinion from Attorney-General Edsall on the subject, in which he is instructed, substantially, that it is optional with him whether he turns over or keeps the fees accruing from the abstract work, and that, unless the same allowance is made him that was made his predecessor, he will test his claim to at least enough of the fees to compensate him for the extra labor involved in attending to the abstract work.

One of Harms' numerous partners was over yesterday, and made demand on the Clerk of the Board for a county order covering the balance the Appellate Court recently said he was entitled to, but, inasmuch as a resolution is now before the Board intended to rescind the action in voting the "extras" originally, the Clerk refused to issue the order. The question of appealing the case is also before the Board, but this amounts to nothing, for the reason that Harms' friends were careful that it was not raised until the time allowed for an appeal had expired. In the lower court the case was allowed to go by default, practically, and Fitzgerald, who brought the suit, does not seem to be unhappy.

THE CITY-HALL.

License receipts, $7,000.

The issue of scrip yesterday amounted to about $300.

P. J. Sexton received $10,578 yesterday on his first estimate for iron-work on the new City-Hall.

The Health Office was after a supposititious case of small-pox yesterday. It turned out to be nothing worse than mosquito-bites.

Ald. Cook, Gilbert, Rawleigh, and Knopf will leave to-day for Fox Lake, on piscatorial pleasure bent. They will return about Friday.

Treasurer's receipts, $10,427. Expenditures for miscellaneous purposes, about $3,000, of which $2,000 went to redeem revenue warrants.

Yesterday was an exceptionally good day for saloon-licenses, something over 100 having been issued between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Building permits were issued yesterday to the Rev. John Waldron to erect a one-story brick, stone-front church (St. John's) at the corner of Eighteenth and Clark streets, cost of building above basement, $100,000; to Jacob Gastel, to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 82 Flournoy street, to cost $4,000.

Peter Button, one of the oldest builders in the city, was appointed by the Mayor yesterday as Superintendent of the brick work on the new City-Hall, and began his duties on the new building during the day. By some curious mistake the other day, a few stones in the third course were put in place before the bricks were set. Had they remained it would have been a rather nice matter to have set the brick so as to fill up the space beneath the projections of the stone, and render the backing perfectly tight. That the bricks were not set first and the stones placed afterwards was the result of a misunderstanding of some sort on the part of the stone and brick contractors as to the times at which the two different kinds of work should be done. It was partly with a view to preventing any further mistakes that the Mayor appointed Mr. Button. One of his first official actions was to order those stones taken off and the bricks set, after which the stones were replaced on top of the bricks, and the backing was then tight and these portions of the wall made as strong as stones, brick, and mortar could make them.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $20,968.

The 4 per cent bond sales at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $26,000.

Tobacco and cigars yesterday paid $4,164 in taxes. Beer paid $851, and special taxes yielded $113.

The tax on distilled spirits yielded $15,882 yesterday. For the month, to date, the receipts have been $82,459.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday were: Currency, $85,000; gold, on account of interest, $15,000; and silver, $2,000.

Ninety thousand cigars will soon be sold at auction by the United States Marshal. They have been seized for the non-payment of the Government tax.

The Riverton Distillery, near Springfield, of 1,800 bushels capacity, formerly owned and run by Jacob Bunn, is soon to be started up again by Chicago parties.

C. D. Taylor, convicted of running an illicit still and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and $100 fine, yesterday scheduled out before Commissioner Hoyne under the Poor Convicts' act. Taylor had served out his sentence and couldn't pay his fine.

There was nothing new in the Post-Office defalcation matter yesterday. Postmaster Palmer says that there was an attempt made to have a monetary settlement, but no complete immunity was promised to Ed Miller. There were no additional clerks discharged, though there may be before the week is out.

A look through the new Custom-House developed nothing new yesterday. Superintendent McDowell is running things as rapidly as he can, consistently with public good. Some twenty men will soon have to be laid off, as there are that many more than the Supervising Architect will allow him to employ.

CRIMINAL.

A bosom friend of John Henke, employed by Wendelin Meyer, liquor merchant at No. 76 Chicago avenue, yesterday departed taking with him John's gold watch and chain and $175 in cash.

Several more citizens yesterday identified portions of the Weaver booty, and to-day the police hope to get the stuff assorted out, so that an inventory may be made of it. Detective Scott yesterday recovered another shawl from the Smith mansion in Hyde Park.

Robert Howe, the medical student in the Pacific Block who has several times been arrested for having cadavers about the house, was arrested yesterday on complaint of the owner of the building. In his possession was found the badly-decomposed remains of a child.

Officer George Heinzman and J. T. Cowles were to have been tried yesterday by Justice Haines for false imprisonment, but the case was continued to Friday. Charles H. Brown is the complainant. He and David Milne were arrested by Heinzman at Cowles' solicitation.

At 2 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, horse-thieves entered the barn of Mr. Cyrus H. Adams, No. 120 Pine street, and made off with a fine horse and buggy, and every set of harness in the stable. The horse and buggy, and one set of harness were recovered by the police on the West Side yesterday. The rest of the plunder is still missing.

Charles Williams, A. Wright, Francis Adams, Henry Jacobs, James Wilson, R. Greeley, H. W. Bell, John Lawler, Albert Cone, August Miller, and W. H. Stowe took changes of venue yesterday from Summerfield to Foote, and gave $200 bonds each for trial to-day, at 2 o'clock. They are charged with being inmates of a gambling house.

Edward H. Harland, the proprietor of a brick-yard at Lake View, was arrested by Officer O. L. Dudley, of the Humane Society, and arraigned before Justice Summerfield yesterday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that four mules and two horses used in his yard had raw sores on their shoulders from six to eight inches in diameter, and yet they were required to do a hard day's work. Justice Summerfield administered some wholesome advice to the brutal master, and assessed a fine of $25 and costs.

Arrests: Martin Carey and John Copping, keeping disorderly houses in the neighborhood of Third avenue and Twelfth street; thirteen inmates, of both races and sexes, found in a disorderly row in both houses at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon; Jerry Millington, larceny of $3 from Hattie Johnson; Samuel Clark, alias Miller, and John Herzog, alias Cusick, two Penitentiary birds found by the detectives loafing about in the alley in the rear of J. V. Farwell's store; William Lawrence alias "Slip," a notorious young thief, wanted by the detectives for burglary and sneak work done the past week in the North Division; Adolph Retterer and Dennis Gillen, vagrants; Annie Buscharn, larceny of household goods.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Byron Brunson, larceny of a watch for which an owner is wanted, $300 to the 7th; John Hopson and Thomas Tout, assaulting Abraham Wilkins, pawnbroker, $500 to the 8th; John Smith, larceny of a horse and buggy from J. N. Glover, of No. 348 Monroe street, $1,000 to the Criminal Court, and $1,000 additional for the larceny of another rig from Alexander McKirdy; Timothy Griffin, snatching a watch from John Ross, $1,000 to the 13th; the gamblers recently arrested continued to Aug. 10, save a few who took changes of venue to Justice Foote; George Thompson, an incorrigible 10-year-old pickpocket, $100 fine. Justice Scully, presiding in the absence of Justice Morrison, held Bill Barnell in $500 to the Criminal Court for the burglary of a barn at No. 150 Peoria street; John Smith, larceny of a horse and buggy from J. C. Cooper, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; Thomas F. Smith, charged with perjury in swearing out a search-warrant for the premises of Martin Grace, No. 146 Blue Island avenue; G. W. Walker, larceny of household goods from A. Graves, $100 fine.

THE SHOEMAKERS.

OUT ON A STRIKE.

A portion of the men employed in the large boot and shoe manufactories of this city have quit work and begun a strike. They are of the class known as "bottomers," their work being to put the sole or "bottom" on the boot with pegs. The strikers do not include those who sew on the sole, those being employed by the month and not by the job. Until last week the men had been paid at the rate of $3 a case, or dozen, which was 25 cents more than is paid for the same work by Eastern manufacturers, their average weekly wages being $9. But recently the "bottomers" have become dissatisfied, and at a general meeting held last week appointed thirteen workmen as a Committee of Arbitration to wait upon the manufacturers, with a demand for an increase of $1 a case. The latter were unwilling to make so great an increase, or to deal with the Committee at all, but notified their men that on and after Monday of this week they would be allowed $3.50, an increase of 50 cents a case, or about $1.50 a week. Nothing further was said in the matter, but all last week the "bottomers" occupied themselves in "evening up," or finishing the jobs which they had on hand, and yesterday nearly all of them had left the factories.

A reporter called upon several of the most prominent boot and shoe firms. At M. D. Wells & Co.'s the foreman stated that the "bottomers" were not turning out any more work, but the strike did not affect the firm materially, because there were plenty of men out of work who would willingly engage on the terms of the employers. It should be understood, besides, that this firm has a contract with the Wisconsin authorities for the employment of convict labor, several hundred of the inmates of the Waupun Penitentiary being constantly at work for Wells & Co.

Mr. C. H. Fargo said that he did not understand that there was a general strike. He knew that the "bottomers" were evening up, but he thought they would come to terms rather than quit work altogether. He was willing to act fairly and justly with the men, but he could not afford to pay the large increase of $1 a case demanded by them. The manufacturers of the city had to make extremely low figures on their goods, on account of the competition on the part of the firms employing convict labor. He could give the men an increase of 50 cents a case, but that was all. If the "bottomers" should go on a strike and should persist for any length of time, he would either have to secure fresh workmen from New England or stop manufacturing pegged boots, his principal trade, anyway, being in children's shoes. C. M. Henderson & Co. and Phelps, Dodge & Palmer also signified their intention to refuse the additional 50 cents a case asked for by the "bottomers." There are about 400 of the latter employed in the factories about town, and all have joined the strike. The small custom-shops are not affected.

The men employed in treeing and finishing have not struck, but will be frozen out, because there will be no work for them to do. This will make the total number out of employment about 800.

The manufacturers have for some time been in expectation of a strike, and hence have been buying no leather. They look upon the present state of affairs as more calamitous for the men than themselves. If the strike lasts ten weeks each workman will have lost $90, and if he then carries his point and gets the extra $3 per week, it will take him thirty weeks to catch up. As for themselves, they can buy Eastern goods, have them treed here, and put their own labels on them. This, however, they do not care to do, since they have a pride in building up a purely Chicago boot and shoe business. As to the advance, to pay it would be ruinous, since it would be giving $1.25 more a case than Eastern manufacturers have to give.

THE MEN.

Some of the striking bootmakers were about their hall, No. 45 North Clark street, the most of yesterday. They were in good spirits, and determined not to go back to work until their pay had been increased about 20 per cent, or put back to what it was a year ago. They say they have ample means to hold out, and that besides they are backed by twenty-four unions which will come to their relief when desired. The Amalgamated Trades are to give each single man $4 per week and each married man $6 during the strike.

A committee of the strikers is employed drawing up a statement to the public setting forth their grievances, etc., etc., which they expect to complete to-day. They say that the strike will be general in a few days—or as soon as the workmen finish the work they are on—but in no event will any violence be resorted to. All they want is a fair remuneration for their labor, which they claim they have not been receiving, and many think that their demands will be acceded to in a week or ten days.

What are known as the "English custom shoemakers" met secretly at 7 Clark street yesterday afternoon, but claimed to have done nothing but routine business. The Crispin headquarters at 45 North Clark street were in use last night by the Cigarmakers' Union, which held a regular meeting. A committee from the Amalgamated Trades-Unions formally reported the strike of the shoemakers, but no action regarding the matter was taken.

M'VICKER'S BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN V. LE MOYNE'S STATEMENT.

There are a good many surmises as to the causes of the bankruptcy of Mr. McVicker, and discussions as to his success as a manager. The impression prevails that the city's judgment was the stone that weighed him down, and that the services of the distress warrant by Mr. Le Moyne, on behalf of the Kingsbury estate, was the "last straw." As the latter transaction had not been fully explained, a reporter called on Mr. Le Moyne yesterday, and asked him for the particulars.

"I don't think the service of the distress warrant on McVicker's Theatre," said he, "did anything more than to precipitate the crisis which was inevitable in his affairs. I doubt if he has been solvent since the fire. I observe from the newspapers that he says his unsecured debts will be paid in full by the bankruptcy proceedings. I doubt if the creditors realize ten cents on the dollar, and I don't believe they would realize twenty cents on the dollar if the amount of the city's judgment were applied on the other debt."

"What about the distress warrant?"

"The correct version is this: The United States Mortgage Company notified McVicker, about the time I was appointed guardian, not to pay any rent, and refused to pay it to me. Some months afterward, when Judge Drummond required the Mortgage Company to withdraw the notice, McVicker was not able to make up the deficiency, and he has never been able to make himself square with the estate. I had the kindest disposition toward him, and he begged me not to dun him; but as the amount was accumulating, and I was satisfied that he was not paying me what he was receiving from the New Chicago,—some people in the theatre told me how much he was getting, and it was more than he was paying me,—I told him he was not doing justice to the estate. In June he offered to pay me one month's rent July 1, and the balance in September if I would wait. I told him I would if he would give me some kind of security. He declined. When I asked him, July 1, for the month's rent, he declined to pay it, saying I might as well begin then as in August. I, therefore, issued a distress warrant, and levied on the furniture, etc., in McVicker's Theatre. This was followed by his going into bankruptcy. From what he and his attorney represented to me, I believed there was danger of his insolvency, he saying that he had lost so much by the fire that he was never able to make it up, and I believe he would have failed if the city hadn't gotten the judgment against him, although he was unwilling to believe so himself."

THE GHOST LAID.

THE FATHER EXORCISED IT.

The "ghost" which has been creating a sensation at No. 58 Finnell street for several days turns out to be Bertha, a 12-year-old daughter of the occupant of the house, John Klein. It seems that some of the incredulous neighbors suggested to Klein Monday evening that perhaps his children knew who turned the furniture over and threw the small articles on the floor. There are nine little Kleins, the oldest being Bertha. The idea that any of them would do it had not entered the father's mind, but he decided to watch and see. So he concealed himself in the "haunted" room a little after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and presently saw Bertha come quietly in. When she had put some books on the floor and upset the chairs, he seized her, and she began to cry. When questioned as to why she acted in that way, her reply was that "Grandfather told me to do it." The old fellow's name is Henry Morris, and he lives at No. 61, two doors east. Klein married Morris' daughter many years ago, and had eight children by her. Three years ago they were divorced, and Klein has since taken unto himself another wife. He has some property, and, as his first wife got no alimony, but has to shift for herself, Morris has been angry at him, and the two do not speak. The object of the old man in inducing Bertha to play the part of a "ghost" is not known, as he himself could not be found, but the child states one which is believed to be true.

"Who told you to upset the things?" said a reporter to her last night.

"Grandfather," was the reply.

"Did he say why you should do it?"

"So as to frighten father and make him die."

"When did you first throw the things on the floor?"

"Sunday morning."

"Did you do it again Monday morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did your grandfather promise you anything?"

"Yes, sir, a dress and a pair of slippers."

Many of the neighbors, however, have no faith in this story, since they cannot see how a child could move "the heavy things." The truth is that nothing heavier than a chair was disturbed. A large number of curiosity hunters visited the house last evening, although the girl's statement was pretty well known in the vicinity. Some were believers and others doubters, and it is not unlikely that the "ghost" in No. 58 will become a tradition of the street.

LAKE-STREET SQUAD.

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CHARGES

against the Lake-street squad was resumed yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber by the Special Committee appointed for this purpose, consisting of Ald. McCaffrey, Gilbert, Jonas, Knopf, and Sanders. Ald. McCaffrey, the Chairman, presided. Ald. Ryan, guardian of the charges, and Ald. Janssens, sat outside the railing separating them from the Committee, and manifested considerable interest in the proceedings. Lieut. Gerbing and Sergt. Brennan, with a number of officers belonging to the squad, were in attendance. O'Brien and Littelle appeared as counsel for the squad.

JOHNNY CRAWFORD,

who seemed to think himself aspersed by some of the testimony previously given, asked leave to show that he had not needed any police protection, as had been insinuated. The leave was granted, whereupon he proceeded to show that he had never been arrested, never been charged with a crime, and had never needed any "protection" from the police.

Ald. Ryan felt it his duty to make a statement explaining that he personally had no charges to make against the squad, all the charges in the case proceeding from outsiders and members of the squad themselves. He was ready to aid the Committee of the Council in every way in his power, and read from certain papers submitted at the former investigation for the purpose of showing that he was then animated by the same purpose.

OFFICER MURPHY,

of the squad, testified that he had always been instructed by Lieut. Gerbing and Sergt. Brennan to arrest thieves, bunko-steerers, etc. He had never seen either of those officers under the influence of liquor.

In reply to questions from Ald. Ryan, witness said he knew the men who used to work for "Soap" Levy in the capacity of bunko-steerers, so he had heard, but he didn't remember to have arrested them. He never had any particular instructions to arrest Levy and his men. The only instructions were general,—to run this class in wherever they could find them. The witness didn't know Levy at all. About this time he suddenly recollected that he had arrested some of Levy's men, who were probably fined, he supposed, in the course of events. He had no reason to suppose that he would incur Gerbing's and Brennan's displeasure if he interfered with Levy or his gang. When he left Randolph street bridge, where he was stationed, he was transferred to Rush street. He never saw Gerbing or Brennan around saloons with Levy or the gang. He never knew of Officer Patterson at Clark street bridge taking fruit, poultry, etc., from the South Water street commission men, or of Officers Cobb and Patterson being "in" with Levy or Dutchy Lehman, the mock-auction man.

Ald. Gilbert questioned the witness as to conversation he had held with Officer Gavin on the subject of Brennan's being with Levy and some of his men. His impression was that he was obtaining necessary information for police purposes.

EX-OFFICER STEWART,

who resigned his place on the squad some time ago, was called, and testified that he believed it was the understanding that the bunko-steerers and other "crooks" should have immunity from the police force. He based this belief on the evident favoritism of the officers for this class, and proceeded to show that a man whom he had arrested was sent to the Armory, but, owing to interference of Gerbing, was never prosecuted. One Sunday morning a Granger came into the station and said that he had been robbed of $110 in one of the tunnels. The Granger described the appearance of three countrymen who were supposed to have beaten him out of the money. Witness arrested one of them Monday morning, brought him to the Central Station, where he met Gerbing, who said, "What are you doing here off your crossing?" Witness said he had arrested the man, whose name was Jack Connelly, "Black Jack," and Gerbing went into Supt. Hickey's office. He came out soon afterwards and said to the man, "You work for Levy, don't you?" The man said he did, and Gerbing replied, "You can go. We can get you any time we want you." Witness told about arresting a peanut man on North Clark street for striking a boy on the head with a hammer. Officer Shoemaker had himself subpœnaed to testify to the arrested man's good character. According to the witness, the peanut and fruit men at the corner of Fifth avenue and South Water street presented Gerbing with sundry good things, and these men were never removed, although others were. The witness also showed how it was necessary for him to put up a box of cigars and a turkey for Gerbing when he wanted to be changed to different duty. He also related how Gerbing had a very nice easy-chair sent up to his house for helping out some Fifth avenue people who had got into trouble. Their names were Ryan, No. 41 Fifth avenue, a man named Gohegan, and others near by. He had seen Gerbing when it would have been better for him if he had taken his load (his drink) at two different times instead of all at once. [Laughter.]

Ald. Gilbert asked witness if he had any feeling against Gerbing. The witness said he had, and it arose from Gerbing's telling him that Supt. Hickey had made out his discharge papers because there were charges against him. Mayor Heath afterwards told witness that Supt. Hickey denied having made out the papers, or that there were any charges. Witness had no reason to doubt that Gerbing and some of the men were on good terms with Levy, Lehman, and other criminals, and stated that it was the rule that victims shouldn't be brought to headquarters, but to the Madison-Street Station. There was talk about immunity at headquarters, and hence the order, he supposed.

On cross-examination by Kittelle, witness said it was the order to take prisoners to stations in the divisions in which they were arrested. As to the first man arrested and taken to the Armory, Gerbing asked to have him released on his own recognizance. Capt. Buckley wouldn't listen to such a thing, and the man was locked up, and witness never heard of his being prosecuted. In the course of witness's cross-examination he was cornered into admitting that he, too, had received presents, wasn't immaculate personally, and was, in fact, a human being like most other people.

Mr. Brennan, Chief Clerk to the Superintendent of Police, was called by the defense and testified that Stewart resigned voluntarily, alleging rheumatism and general ill-health as a reason. John Ryan, ex-member of the force, had given witness to understand that Stewart was crooked. This was at the time that Officer Sinrock was discharged for being intimate with "crooks," and Ryan stated that there were others on the force, mentioning Stewart, who were as crooked as Sinrock.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. Stewart, witness said he never saw or knew of Supt. Hickey's having Stewart's discharge made out, or of any charges having been preferred.

OFFICER SIEBERT

was called, and testified about the orders the special detail, of which he was one, received to pull all gambling-houses when they were running. These orders, received directly from Supt. Hickey, were faithfully executed. He supposed the reason he was taken off the special detail was that, these houses having been closed, the other two men on the detail would be sufficient to look after them, and see that they didn't start again, etc. When witness left the detail he reported to Lieut. Gerbing, from whom he frequently received definite orders to pull poker-rooms at such and such places, which orders were promptly executed. Witness had never seen either Gerbing or Brennan drunk, but knew of their going to Stenson's saloon rather often. Witness had arrested Levy's and Lehman's men and they were prosecuted faithfully and honestly.

Officer Dewey, stationed for some time at the Fort Wayne depot, testified to receiving orders from Gerbing and Brennan to arrest all the crooked characters that came within his reach. One of the men he arrested, with the help of two other officers detailed by Gerbing for the purpose, was "Black Jack," who was fined $50 and ninety days. He received no orders to "go light" on anybody.

Officer Schaack, of the North Side, testified to the efficiency and honesty of the squad, officers and all.

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

FOILED.

MRS. DAY AGAIN.

The police yesterday brought to light a plan for a rather stupendous robbery which they prevented by a little prompt and energetic action. The 27th of last May, Mrs. Lavinia E. Day, of No. 404 Michigan avenue, was robbed of three $1,000 Cook County bonds and two $1,000 Government bonds. The house was ransacked, and then fixed to look as though the job had been done by professional burglars, but it was the opinion of the police and nearly every one that the robbery had been committed by some one thoroughly familiar with the house. Mrs. Day advertised in THE TRIBUNE all last week, offering $1,000 reward. Last Saturday she received a note worded nearly as follows:

You offer $1,500 reward for the return of your bonds. If you will make it $1,500, and appoint a meeting with me through THE TRIBUNE or *Daily News*, I will return you your property. I don't want any trickery. EDWARD RUSSELL.

Mrs. Day at once placed the matter in the hands of Deputy-Superintendent Dixon, and he replied by the following advertisement:

Your terms accepted. Where can I meet you to close the contract, as I am anxious to close the case. L. E. DAY.

This was published in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, and the reply received yesterday by Mrs. Day was as follows:

Within ten minutes, or twenty at most, upon receipt of this note, proceed to State and Van Buren streets, and there take a Van Buren car to Throop street, where you will see a boy with white paper in his hand to distinguish him. Ask no questions of him, but follow, and in a few minutes he will conduct you to me. Please bear in mind first, that you must settle immediately upon my delivering up to you the bonds; second, that you come to the rendezvous alone, having no followers. In conclusion, if it would satisfy you to know beforehand, that the place of meeting is in a highly respectable locality. Yours truly, EDWARD RUSSELL.

Upon receipt of this note Mrs. Day hastened at once to police headquarters, and was there told by Supt. Dixon to get the money, and go about the transaction as if it was a perfectly legitimate and bona fide one. And he agreed to protect her. Mrs. Day went to Mr. N. Corwith, got the money, and started to follow out the direction. Lieut. McGarigle hastened to the scene, saw the boy, a little colored fellow named Willie Davis, residing at No. 853½ State street, waving a white paper at each car as it passed. In the middle of the next block was to be seen

A YOUNG MAN IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES,

who was evidently watching the boy. It was at once surmised that this person was the alleged Edward Russell. Deputy-Supt. Dixon, who had also gone in a buggy to the scene, saw this man walking along evidently in a very nervous state of mind.

Mrs. Day arrived in due time, and was conducted by the little colored boy north to Madison, west to Sheldon street, and directed to stop at No. 52 on that thoroughfare. Mrs. Day sat upon the steps talking to a lady in the house for upwards of half an hour. The person spotted by the police on Van Buren street, after having been shadowed through a circuitous route, appeared at the end of Sheldon street, and hovered about there for some time. His courage evidently would not stand, and he started to move off along Madison street, without making any attempt to speak to Mrs. Day. Just at this point the police swooped down upon him, and a hasty search revealed a revolver, a white wig, and a light cap. In an inner pocket was found a package of what is termed "boodle," a newspaper package, open at one end and containing only blank or useless paper. It also contained the following note:

The lady who has this house is in no way to blame for this. She has no hand at all in the business, therefore you must exempt her from your censure. She is merely a lady, from whom I have rented this room, for the purpose of having a place where I might see you, and is in no way acquainted with me at all. This explanation I thought necessary to give, in order that no innocent person should be included in my affairs, and, further, you shall find that if I ever am able, I shall return you this money, thus borrowed, and expect your pardon for the steps I have taken to get it. My only excuse is that times are very hard, and one must sometimes do what, if placed differently, he would never do. Very respectfully yours, EDWARD RUSSELL.

The note made the matter very clear. He was to have hastily placed the "boodle" in Mrs. Day's hand, received or snatched the money from her, and then bolted off. But he had not screwed his courage to the sticking point.

When taken to the Central Station the prisoner gave his name as Peter Smith, which is only an alias. He was formerly employed as an usher in the Academy of Music, and is thought to have a widowed mother somewhere in the West Division. He says but little about the affair, and insists that he was an innocent party to a scheme which was planned by others in Jefferson Park. The police saw none in the neighborhood acting as if they were accomplices, and they believe that he had not more than one, if indeed there were any. The prisoner acknowledges that he knows nothing concerning the missing bonds.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM H. CLARKE.

The papers of yesterday announced the death of Mr. William H. Clarke, engineer in charge of the Sewerage Department of the Government of this city. Only week before last he had been East to start his oldest son upon a sea voyage. Mr. Clarke left Boston Sunday before last, and reached home apparently in good health last Wednesday. He immediately applied himself to his official duties, which had accumulated in his absence, and labored so incessantly and hard that he was seized with an attack of congestion of the lungs and thorax, and broke down completely under the strain and the hot weather.

Mr. Clarke was one of the oldest citizens of Chicago, he having been identified with its interests since 1835. He was a man very widely known, not only at home but among his professional brethren throughout the country. He was eminent as an engineer, particularly in the branch of the profession to which he had given his special attention. He was a member of the Engineers' Club of the Northwest, and the papers which he read before that body were invariably received with that attention and consideration accorded to the best of authorities. In Mr. Clarke's connection with the City Government he always showed himself master of the situation, and it is in great part due to his individual engineering ability that the sewerage system of this flat-surfaced city is so excellent. His dealings with and for the city were invariably characterized by the strictest business integrity, and his labors were marked by a keen foresight for the interests of the city after he should have passed away. In private life Mr. Clarke was a courteous, dignified, and reticent man. He was an active member of and regular attendant at Unity Church, the Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor.

From Mr. Samuel C. Clarke, brother of the deceased, were obtained the following

FACTS IN REGARD TO HIS LIFE:

William Hull Clarke, was the son of Dr. Samuel Clarke and Rebecca Hull, daughter of William Hull, all of Newton, Mass. He was born at Newton in 1812. At the age of about 10 years he was sent to the Boston Latin School, where he remained for three years. At the age of 15 years he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and remained in the service for two years, when he removed to St. Louis and lived there till 1835, when he removed to Chicago and engaged in the drug business with his brother, Mr. A. F. Clarke, at the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets. In 1841 he went to Europe and spent two years in travel and study. Immediately upon his return to this country he assumed control of a railroad engineering work in Canada, and was therein occupied for two or three years. He then returned to Chicago, and accepted an appointment in the Board of Public Works under Capt. Webster, who made the preliminary surveys for the present water and sewerage systems. When E. S. Chesbrough was appointed City Engineer, Mr. Clarke was made his assistant, and in that capacity he served till the day of his death. Mr. Clarke was married in 1855 to Miss Annie Gay, of Boston. She died about three years ago, leaving two sons, one of whom departed only last week on a sea voyage. The other is at present in this city. Mr. Clarke was one of a family of five children—Thomas C. Clarke, an engineer, at Philadelphia; Samuel C. Clarke, who was engaged in the drug business in this city from 1839 to 1854; the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the distinguished divine of Boston; A. F. Clarke, who from 1835 to 1840 was also in the drug business in this city, and is now a resident of Georgia; and Miss Sarah Ann Clarke, an artist, residing at Rome, Italy.

The funeral services will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Unity Church. The Rev. Brooke Herford will conduct the services and pronounce the eulogy.

EXCURSION BOATS.

IS THERE DANGER?

A gentleman who went out in the lake Sunday on an excursion-steamer writes to THE TRIBUNE that the law regarding the overcrowding of steamers ought to be enforced or there will be a terrible accident some day. With this communication for a starting point, a reporter sought information on the subject yesterday, and subjoined will be found the result of his investigation.

The law relating to the inspection of steam vessels requires that every steamer navigating the lake shall be provided with such numbers of life-boats, floats, rafts, life-preservers, and drags as will best secure the safety of all persons on board in case of disaster,—the life-boats to be provided with suitable apparatus, so arranged as to allow them to be safely launched whether the vessel is under way or not. One boat must be provided for every thirty persons—passengers and crew. For instance, a boat running between Chicago and Milwaukee, which can accommodate seventy-five in the cabins, and has a crew of thirty-five, must have four boats. When a steamer engages in excursions, a special permit has to be obtained, and in it must be stated the limit of passengers that may be carried, and the number and kind of life-preserving apparatus that shall be provided for the safety of the additional passengers. The power to prescribe the latter is vested in the Inspectors, and the Board has adopted a regulation which permits the substitution of approved life-rafts or floats when in their judgment it can be done with safety, and when desired by the owners of the vessel. The "floats" must be at least four feet in length, fourteen inches in breadth, and two inches thick, and made of white-pine wood, or of other wood not exceeding white pine in weight per cubic foot. There must be one of these floats for every extra passenger. To ascertain the number of "extras," the length, breadth, and depth of the vessel are multiplied together and divided by ten,—the number of cubic feet allowed to each person,—and the quotient is the number. By this rough sort of rule the Flora is allowed to carry 600. These, with her "regulars" and crew, make the number of persons she is authorized to carry about 700. The Metropolis can stow away about 575 and not violate the law, and has life-saving apparatus for that number.

If the Flora's 700 "kept their heads" when an accident occurred, probably the greater portion could get ashore, but the difficulty is that an undisciplined crowd of that magnitude cannot be controlled, and if the vessel got on fire, or began to sink, the chances are that less than twenty-five would be rescued. A greater danger than either of those mentioned is the liability to tip over. While a strong boat and well ballasted, and safe enough if the passengers are fairly distributed, an attraction on the water is likely to draw the bulk of the people to one side, and if she went over, the boats, floats, etc., might as well have been left on the dock. The Captains are required to report to the local Inspector the number of passengers on every trip, and presumably tell the truth; but if they take on board a dozen or two or a hundred more than the limit no one but themselves knows it. The reports made by the Master of the Flora do not show that he has yet violated the law. On the 4th of July he took out 485 in the morning, 587 in the afternoon, and 554 in the evening,—the biggest day of the season. The largest figures are over 100 less than the complement of the vessel.

There is but one practicable way to prevent overcrowding, and that is to station an officer at the gangway to count all who go on board. No one, however, is provided by the Government for this purpose. If there were more excursion-boats, those who delight in sails on the lake would doubtless be more scattered. As it is, the law—as good a one as can perhaps be framed—is enforced by the local Inspector, and he looks after the vessels constantly to see that the life-saving apparatus is in good order. His duty is then done. If people will persist in getting on the boats when they see there are 200, 300, or 400 ahead of them, they must take the chances against returning home. Should there be an accident, few of them would come back.

LAKE BLUFF.

ONE OF THE MOST STARTLING FEATURES

of this season's camp-meeting was the experience of Miss Barr, Monday evening. The services had been more than ordinarily impressive, and at the close a supplemental effort brought down the Power a little stronger than had been contemplated. The benediction had been pronounced, and, while the people were about to leave, Mr. Spencer, in order to accelerate the departure, because it was growing late, began to sing. Instead of deserting the Tabernacle, some two-thirds of the audience remained, joining in the singing and manifesting a strong interest in the exercises. While singing Mr. Spencer threw his arms around another brother, who cordially embraced him, and this refreshing season of affection started a Miss Barr, of Emanuel tent, who broke into a series of the wildest hysterical cries. Her shrill screams penetrated every nook and cranny of the camp-ground. Her shrieks were pitiful, and her asseverations that the "Lord has come" could be heard a quarter of a mile. Several of the ladies tried to calm her, but the greater their efforts the wilder her manifestations, until her voice arose to a prolonged squeal, and her appearance was frenzied. Some of the men were dumbfounded, and all the women were frightened, for the Lake Bluff element partakes more of the quiet, well-bred Christianity than the ranting, howling sort.

One of the ladies explained to the TRIBUNE reporter that she had some doubt of the sincerity of Sister Barr, as Miss Barr had in the morning announced her intention of startling the multitude. Yesterday she had partially recovered from her exertions, and was under the care of a number of friends.

The Rev. Dr. D. W. Bartine, of Newark, N. J., preached yesterday morning, drawing a parallel between the sacrifice of Abel and the sacrifice of Christ. The Tabernacle was filled and the music excellent. All over the grounds experience meetings were held during the day, pleasantly interspersed with song-services and prayer-meetings. There was not so large an attendance as there had been, and the day was warm and stifling. The shore and the ravine offered more attractions than the big or little tents, and there was more hunting for ferns than for forgiveness of sins.

As the day for the break-up draws near, the assemblage dwindles away, and it looks as though there were an absence of interest in services and a growing faith in long walks and pleasant chats.

In the afternoon the Rev. T. C. Clendenning discoursed on "Things Seen and Unseen," dwelling at length on the spiritual aspect. The Rev. Mr. Bartine preached again in the evening, and the prayer-meetings filled the interstices.

THE SECOND REGIMENT.

A PLEASANT PICNIC.

The Second Regiment picnic was perhaps not so imposing an affair as it was expected to be, but still there was a goodly crowd present, probably 3,000 persons being in attendance during the afternoon. The grounds, which are a part of the South Park, are situated between the railroad track and lake, being sufficiently distant from the former to make a man interested in the picnic by the time he reached them. Three trains over the Illinois Central took the crowd down in the morning, and the hours after dinner were devoted to dancing, promenading, a sham battle by the Second, and a review of the regiment. The battle was a success—as a sham—and the review showed off the boys to great advantage as they performed the various evolutions, in which they are wonderfully proficient. There was a good orchestra on hand to furnish music for the dancers, and the fun in this direction was kept up until train time in the evening.

As a whole, it was a very orderly and enjoyable affair, the only "feature" being the presence of an unusually large delegation of politicians, who improved the opportunity afforded by the gathering together of so many of their constituents to do a vast amount of handshaking. John Stephens, Tom Brenan, Mike Mulloy, Ald. Oliver, Daly, Clark, ex-Ald. Cleveland, Carter H. Harrison, and Mayor Heath were among the number.

The regimental officers, with Gen. Torrence, commander of the First Brigade, and Maj. Lanigan, Adjutant of the same, were all on hand, and looked after the interests of their men.

There were but two accidents during the day, and both resulted from boys jumping off the train while it was in motion. About 2 o'clock Charles Burns, 17 years of age, residing at No. 77 West Jackson street, while attempting to alight, fell beneath the cars, and crushed both legs so that amputation below the knees was necessary. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, and placed under the Surgeon's hand. One amputation was made yesterday, the other being withheld until this morning, so that he may gain strength. The chances are in favor of his recovery. James Martin, a 13-year old boy, living at the corner of Twenty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, jumped off the train, and his right foot is badly mashed, and will have to be amputated to-day. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

LOCAL POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Republican Committees of the seven Senatorial Districts of Cook County was held yesterday to take into consideration the question of the date of holding the primaries and Conventions for the fall campaign. The Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts were represented. After full discussion, the following resolutions were passed: "That the primaries be held on the 28th of September between 4 and 7 in the city wards, between 4 and 8 in Hyde Park and Lake, and between 7 and 9 in the Seventh District; that the Convention be held Sept. 30 at 2 p. m. at such places as may be designated in the call of the several Committees; and that the appointment of judges of election be made in each district by the Committee thereof."

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth-Ward Republican Club was held last evening at Meyer's Hall, corner of Sigel and Sedgwick streets, Col. Louis Schaffner, President of the Club, occupying the chair. An amendment to the constitution, providing that the absence of any officer for three successive meetings without reasonable excuse should be sufficient cause for declaring his office vacant, was adopted. Several new members came forward, attached their names to the Club's roll, and paid their dues. Among them was Fritz Frillman, whose cause Congressman Brentano so zealously championed in his memorable fight with Phil Hoyne and Judge Drummond. There were several other friends of the Congressman present, attracted, as was alleged, by the prospect of an election of officers, in which, as further alleged, they hoped to elect their ticket. But they had calculated in advance, inasmuch as the terms of the present officers do not expire until September. There was, in fact, very little business to do except to sign the roll and receive the dues, and after it was done the meeting adjourned. There is a prospect of fun ahead for the next meeting.

THE GREENBACKERS.

The sages known as the Cook County Central Committee of the Fiat-Money party met last evening at the Tremont House club-room, and, after a deal of palavering, resolved to hold their County Nominating Convention in Hershey Hall Thursday evening, 13th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WORD FOR THE BOYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—As an old Post-Office clerk, I protest against the articles which have appeared from time to time in print, as having a tendency to prejudice the public against all employes of the Post-Office Department. Having been in this office many years, I take a pardonable pride in my connection therewith, and feel somewhat hurt when my honesty is questioned because a few of the 500 clerks have been found unworthy. Business men need not be told that the Chicago Post-Office, in point of dispatch and delivery of mail matter, is excelled by no other office in the country, as their every-day experience proves the fact. They also know that no effort is spared to afford the utmost celerity and certainty in the handling of all mail matter, and, when just cause of complaint is received, prompt and needed reform is certain. That many letters are daily missed I admit, but that the fault should not in all cases belong to the Post-Office clerks becomes apparent when we consider that a large force of clerks is required at the Dead-Letter Department, to care for the millions of letters consigned there, because of the want of care exhibited by the people. Has the reader ever contemplated the vast amount of vexation and trouble, crimination and recrimination, this great mass of carelessness has entailed upon the clerks throughout the country? They should hesitate before assailing the honesty of a well-tried official, when so many causes exist whereby their mail matter may be delayed. The public would do well to take with allowance libelous articles published regarding this or that official or department, as many clerks have been discharged for good cause who contemptibly seek to revenge in this despicable manner their dismissal. So long as human nature is fallible, the public must expect to now and then read of some clerk, finding the temptation too strong, give way and ignominiously fall. But don't forget that an army of honest, hardworking, efficient men still remain, taking pride in building a good record, and, until found unworthy, should receive the respect and trust of the people, whom we endeavor to serve. Yours truly, AN OLD CLERK.

THE SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—A few weeks ago the *Times* published an article showing that Davis ran forty-three votes ahead of Harrison in the last election. Yesterday the same paper published the official figures, showing that Davis ran 600 *behind* Harrison, notwithstanding the fact, as shown in the same article, that Harrison was the most unpopular man on the ticket, running over 400 behind Tilden. Its figures are as follows: Harrison, 14,732; Davis, 14,090; Tilden, 15,166; Hayes, 13,822; Steward, 14,812; Cullom, 14,193. The vote at the same election in the Second District on the county ticket was as follows: (Republican) Mills, 15,154; Clough, 13,205; Dietzsch, 14,941; Brockway, 14,744. Now, if these figures show anything to an unbiased eye, it is that Davis, notwithstanding that he was backed by Gen. McArthur and all his Post-Office force, besides the support given him by the First Regiment (neither of which can be counted for him now), ran 103 votes behind Cullom, 1,064 behind Mills, 851 behind Dietzsch, and 654 behind Brockway, he running behind every one of the county ticket but Clough, and the open opposition of the *Staats-Zeitung* to that candidate will explain the cause. Yet from these figures the *Times* tries to show that Davis is strong because he ran 268 ahead of Hayes, against whom many Republicans voted.

Ward was beaten by twenty-six votes, and two years after Davis was beaten by over 600, and that, too, by the weakest man on the Democratic ticket. Does the *Times* want him renominated because he would be the easiest to beat? That is the way it strikes a disinterested Twelfth Ward Republican like yours truly, PHILIP J. VIDAL.

VERY NEW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—A new and simple method of preventing or curing the yellow fever in warm or low countries has occurred to me. It is founded on the principle of natural selection or environment. If, in this disease, the conditions of environment necessary to cure or protection do not exist naturally, why should not the ingenuity of man cause them to exist artificially.

First, yellow fever is supposed to be caused by animalcules which cease to exist and become innocuous at 32 deg., or at freezing point. Why could not an apartment be prepared with a temperature below the freezing point into or through which the patient might be conducted as long and frequently as endurable?

Second, it is said that yellow fever never spreads above 600 feet above the sea level. Why could not a tower be built by scientists rivaling the ancient tower of Babel, with this exception: that, instead of endeavoring to reach a mythical heaven, it should have on top of it, and be crowned with, a hospital for diseased humanity? If life could be saved by a scientific process so simple it would reward a trial. S. E. G——ss.

THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—In your Sunday edition you, in speaking of the evolutions of the First Regiment in Lincon Park on Saturday last, make the following remarks: "Those present were nearly all new members, this being their first experience in battalion evolutions. Considering these facts, it is not surprising that they did not do better. A crowd of people witnessed the drill, but, as they had seen the organization do so much better, they were not highly elated over the exhibition, and neither were the officers." In this you are wrong, for there were a great number of old members present, and the fault did not rest with the men so much as the inability (with one or two exceptions) of the company commanders. I think if they study "Upton" a little more before they take their men into public view to afterwards get them censured it will be more credit to themselves and the regiment. Yours, A MILITIAMAN.

DAKOTA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 6.—The latest advices from Bearpaw Mountains report the excitement over, and only forty men left in the gold diggings. There are several boat-loads on the way who have heard this news. The placer diggings are played out.

The grasshoppers were here yesterday and ate up half the crops.

The old English remedy for whooping-cough, Roche's Embrocation, is imported largely by Buck & Rayner.

DEATHS.

SHAFFER—At Bristol, Ill., Aug. 6, 1878, Augustus Kellogg Shaffer, youngest child of James A. and Clara E. Shaffer, of this city.

BELL—Aug. 5, Thornton Bell, aged 5 years and 6 months, son of Dr. J. B. Bell.

Funeral from 328 West Madison-st. to-day at 2 p. m.

LOOMIS—At Hinsdale, Ill., Aug. 5, Sylvester Loomis, aged 67 years.

☞ Cleveland and Cincinnati papers please copy.

ERICKSON—Christian Arthur, beloved son of Christian and Agneto Erickson, aged 2 years and 10 months.

Funeral to-day from 92 Fowler-st. at 2 o'clock.

LOFTUS—Aug. 5, Frank Loftus, aged 79 years.

Funeral from his residence, 104 Chicago-av., Aug. 7, by cars to Calvary.

O'BRIEN—At the residence of W. N. King, 188 Oak-st., Mary O'Brien, aged 20 years, 9 months. Requiescat in pace.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the National Firemen's Tournament at the office of Secretary Lyon, Room 2 Honore Block, to-day at 3 p. m.

THE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTEENTH WARD Republican Club will meet this evening at their hall, 636 Milwaukee-av.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Trade Mark. Patented.

Participate in the Benefits to Health, which thousands enjoy through the remedial aid of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient,

A medicine to which the invalid never looks in vain for relief from indigestion, constipation, nervousness, biliousness, and kidney troubles.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PILE CURES.

BARHAM'S

"PILE CURE"

ABSOLUTELY CURES

Blind, Itching, and Bleeding Piles.

99 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.,

Furniture, Warehouse Goods, Counters, Shelving, 20,000 Cigars, Oil Paintings, Chromos, etc.,

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR AUCTION TRADE SALE.

Dry Goods, Woolens, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, etc.,

Wednesday, August 7, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.,

At our Auction Rooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

August 7, at 10 a. m., to which we call the attention of the trade.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, Aug. 8, at 9:30 a. m.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY.

25 Crates White Granite and C.C.Ware.

75 Decorated Toilet Sets.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE

Friday, Aug. 9, at 9:30 a. m.

CONTINUED SALE

MANUFACTURERS' STOCK

FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS.

A FULL LINE CARPETS,

General Household Goods, General Merchandise, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs.

By D. D. STARK & CO.,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, at 9:30 a. m., OUR USUAL WEEKLY SALE of

FURNITURE,

Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets,

Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, M. T. and W. T. Cen. Tables, Ex. Tables, Hall Trees, Library Tables, Commodes, Bureaus, Washstands, Office Desks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Pier Mirrors, Chromos, Queensware, and Glassware.

At 11 a. m.—Large variety of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, both new and second-hand.

Also one very fine Billiard Table.

D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

We will sell to-day a full line of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Parlor Suits, M. Top Chamber Suits,

Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Ex. Tables, Pier Glasses, Brussels, 3-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, Large lot of No. 1 Cook and Heating Stoves. One good Organ.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. FRIEDMAN,

200 and 202 Randolph-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

On Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 9½ o'clock.

15 Crates English Crockery,

20 Crates American Crockery,

22 Casks Rock and Yellow Ware, in original packages.

80 Brls. Glassware.

The only regular Crockery and Glassware Auction House in the city.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogue free. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Send for price-list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

CUT FLOWERS.

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